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TOBACCO: HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL, DIPLOMATIC, AND LITERARY.

NO. II.

WHILE the first part of this paper* was passing through the press, the European mails brought us some notices of the Tobacco question in the Paris journals; called forth by the mysterious movement of the French Ambassador, M. MERCIER, from Washington to Richmond. Whatever the cause of the visit, it has resulted in attracting considerable attention both in this country and in Europe, to the state of the tobacco trade with which—in its French relation—M. MERCIER's mission was supposed to have been connected. The statistics furnished by the Parisian papers substantiate those given by us; while their views are, in many respects, evidently translated from the American press. Both, however, are worthy of attention, as giving what is put forth as French opinion on a subject, the importance of which is not likely to be overestimated at this juncture. French journalists are fully alive to the necessity of Tobacco as a means of raising revenue, and in offering an explanation for any apparent apathy of interest in the matter, the organ of Prince NAPOLEON gives a very direct reason why the Tobacco question must command the earnest solicitude of the French Government. If, it says, this question has not up to this time occupied *public* attention, it is because it only directly interests the government. Nevertheless, it has a real importance, for the government draws from Tobacco an annual revenue of nearly two hundred millions of francs.

After proving this position by the *Regie* Statistics, (similar in a degree to those published in greater detail by us,) the *Opinion Nationale* proceeds to acknowledge that the French Government, usually so far-seeing, has been deceived on the Tobacco as well as on the cotton question. A year ago the

* See the *Merchants' Magazine* June, 1862.

Moniteur declared that the fears for the then present cotton crop were exaggerated, and that those for the next (1862) had no foundation. This erroneous view was also applied to Tobacco, and, as a consequence, it is admitted that the French Government has left itself utterly unprovided for a Tobacco crisis. In the words of the *Opinion Nationale*—it did not think it its duty last year to encourage the cultivation of Tobacco in Algeria, the Antilles, and Guiana, and if the war between the North and the South lasts for another year, it will find itself deprived of Tobacco, in the same way as the cotton manufacturers are deprived of supplies of cotton. The writer recognizes an American monopoly, at least so far as the character of the product is concerned, in Tobacco as well as cotton. "Just as the cotton of Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana cannot be replaced by the cotton of India, Brazil, or Egypt, so the Tobacco of Virginia and Kentucky are of a quality which cannot be found in the same articles from Brazil or Algeria."

In further illustrations of the demand for American Tobacco, he writes: "The same kinds of Tobacco do not everywhere produce the same qualities. Climate and soil greatly influence the taste and odor of the plant, and in order to supply consumers with a quality always the same, the State (*Regie*) manufacturers have adopted a mixture of different kinds of Tobacco, which never changes. Smoking tobacco is prepared with Kentucky and Maryland leaves, and with the indigenous tobacco of Pas-de-Calais and the Lower Rhine. Snuff is made by an admixture of Virginia and Kentucky tobacco, and of the leaves grown in the departments of the North, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, and in Ille-et-Vilaine. Chewing tobacco is generally either pure Virginia or Kentucky.

"An important deficit in the supply of tobacco would cause grave embarrassments to all the governments of Europe; but more especially to those of England, France, and Holland. And it is to be feared that this deficit may be fatally produced within a year.

"The most fertile districts of Virginia are at this moment overrun and devastated by immense armies, and the majority of the slaves are in flight; while in the districts far removed from the theatre of war, the planters have neglected tobacco to sow wheat and corn. The Virginia crop will be reduced from eighty thousand to eight thousand *boucauts*. The same result will follow in Kentucky and Tennessee.

"An inexorable fatality seems to be following tobacco in this crisis. During two consecutive years the crop has almost completely failed in Brazil, and in the island of Cuba the plant was suddenly struck with a disease last year, which, added to a disastrous drought, has greatly reduced the crop. During the year 1861 there have been exported from Havana 1,977,892 pounds of leaf tobacco, and 50,119,000 segars less than in the year 1860. The Havana journals fear that the reduction will not be less than ten times more considerable."

Confronting these facts, and embracing these views, it is not difficult to see "how important is the role assigned to the tobacco which comes from the United States."

With the array of statistics already given, any thinking mind will be able to follow out the subject in a much more satisfactory, and certainly more agreeable, manner, than if we were to twist the figures into the elaboration of any particular theory. But in good truth there does not seem to be much ground for any variety of theories about the matter. The ques-

tion seems to be one of a very simple and direct nature, based upon the laws which govern demand and supply. But then the politician, more eager to dispute than to define, and always more anxious to tempt half a dozen distempered ideas than to boldly grasp a single healthy one, propounds many inquiries as to what probable revenues can be relied on when a supply is not equal to a demand, *that* demand, involving not the comfort or good-will of a people, but the necessary funds of certain governments which are as daring as they are astute, as irascible as diplomatic, as designing as dignified, and altogether as unscrupulous as friendly. Of course we will not enter upon so hazardous an effort as to either meet the exigencies, or reply to the inquiries of the politician, being at least like GRAMMONT, of whom ANTHONY HAMILTON has given us so graphic and gallant an account, in one respect, to wit, "a sworn enemy to all long speeches."

Having given such facts and figures as seem to us most necessary for a comprehensive understanding of the Tobacco question, we prefer rather to lounge, by way of rest, through fresh fields, especially those of a literary and poetical nature, wherein the Tobacco plant has won either the esteem or the animadversion, the observant culture or the obdurate criticism of the poet and man of letters. In this pastime a very agreeable companion is our friend the author of "*A Paper of Tobacco*," who, in other days, has indulged himself in a somewhat similar excursion, and, consequently, is full of the suggestiveness which experience gives.

Not the least picturesque of his reminiscences, are those connected with the early days of tobacco, when, about the end of the sixteenth century, the weed was highly and largely affected by the wits and gallants of the time. To wear a pair of velvet breeches, with diamond patches or slashes of silk, an enormous starched ruff, a gilt-handled sword, and a Spanish dagger; to play at cards or dice in the chambers of the groom-porter, and smoke tobacco in the tilt-yard or in the play house, were then the grand characteristics of a man of fashion. Tobacconists shops were common, comparatively speaking; and as the article, which appears to have been sold at a high price, was indispensable to the gay "man about town," he generally endeavored to keep his credit good with his tobacco merchant. Poets and pamphleteers laughed at the custom, though generally they seem to have had no particular aversion to an occasional treat to a sober pipe and a pottle of sack. Your men of war, who had served in the Low Countries, and who taught young gallants the noble art of fence, were particularly fond of tobacco; and your gentlemen adventurers, who had served in a buccaneering expedition against the Spaniards, were no less partial to it. Sailors—from the captain to the ship-boy—all affected to smoke, as if the practice were necessary to their character; and to "take tobacco" and wear a silver whistle, like a modern boatswain's mate, was the pride of a man-of-wars man. The quid does not then appear to have been *chawed* either by seamen or landsmen—though, according to Captain MARYATT, it is one of the true indispensables of a modern middy—*Peter Simple* to wit: "You must learn to chaw backey, drink grog, and call the cat a beggar, and then you knows all a midshipman's expected to know now-a-days." Subsequently the sailors became ruminant, on the pretext that chewing tobacco was good for the scurvy.*

"To take Tobacco" was the fashionable phrase, and the *whiff* the name

* "*A Paper of Tobacco*," &c.

by which the custom was known among the vulgar. To *drink* tobacco was also applied to the use of the weed, from a prevalent custom of partially swallowing the smoke and then blowing it out through the nostrils; an amusement which still seems to have some attractions for amateurs. **JOSEPH HALL**, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, "characterized by the learned," says **CAMDEN**, "as the English Seneca, dexterous at Controversy, not unhappy at Comments, very good at Characters, better in Sermons, best of all in Meditations and Contemplations," found, in this nose-smoking custom, a simile to illustrate the decline of hospitality, in his *Satires*.*

"Look to the tow'red chimnies which should be
The wind-pipes of good hospitality,
Through which it breatheth to the open aire
Betokening life and liberal welfare ;
Lo ! there th' unthankful swallow takes her rest,
And fills the tunnell with her circled nest ;
Nor half that smoke from all his chimnies goes
Which one tobacco-pipe drives through his nose."

Of the "gentlemen adventurers who served against the Spaniards," **Sir WALTER RALEIGH** was a famous type, and particularly so in regard to leading the fashion in smoking. A passage in one of **HOWEL'S** letters, dated January 1st, 1647, which informs us that **RALEIGH** won a wager of good Queen Bess on the weight of smoke in a pound of tobacco, is very cleverly used by the talented author of "**SHAKESPEARE** and his friends."

"May it please your majesty," said **Sir WALTER RALEIGH**, coming into the room with his pipe in his hand, "I have smoked out the quantity of tobacco agreed upon."

"Haste thee and weigh the smoke, then," replied the queen, with a chuckle of delight, which was echoed by those around her.

"I will tell your Majesty the weight of the smoke in a few seconds," responded **RALEIGH**, taking in his hand a small pair of ivory scales which stood on an adjoining table.

"Thou wilt never get so much smoke into such tiny balances, **Sir WALTER RALEIGH**," observed her Majesty with the same tone, "so thou mayest as well acknowledge that the wager is ours."

"Your Majesty will be pleased to observe that the weight in this scale is the exact weight of the ashes left in the pipe," replied **Sir WALTER**, showing the scales, in one of which he had put the ashes at even balance. "Now, if your Majesty will graciously remember the weight of the unburnt tobacco upon which the experiment was made, by subtracting from it the weight of the ashes, which I have here ascertained, the sum produced will be the exact weight of the smoke."

Sir WALTER RALEIGH, with the scales still in his hand, wore on his noble features, at this moment, an expression of very evident satisfaction, as he turned round and looked down upon his audience—some of whom seemed incredulous, others wondering, the rest puzzled what to think; but all were

* *Virgidemiarum*, 1797-9. **HALL** alludes to his being the first professed writer of satires in England.

"I first adventure : follow me who list,
And be the second English Satirist."

His satires have elicited the most enthusiastic encomiums of **POPE**, **WARTON**, **HALLAM**, **CAMPBELL**, **HENRY NEELE**, and others.

waiting in silence the effect of his announcement upon their sovereign, whose abler understandings perceived at once the accuracy of the result, though it was so different from what they had expected, and felt as if she could not enough admire the simplicity of the method which had so easily proved what she thought had been impossible.

"The gold is thine, Sir WALTER RALEIGH," said she, rising from her chair with a dignity none knew better how to put on, as she placed a well-filled purse in his hand, "and fairly is it won. There have been many laborers in the fire whose vast undertaking have ended in smoke; but thou art the first whose smoke was ever turned into gold."

From the same letter in which HOWEL alludes to this clever conceit of RALEIGH, we learn that the Spaniards and Irish were largely given to the use of tobacco in its pulverized form of "smutchin," (snuff) which "mighty refreshes the brain." He believed there was as much used "this way in Ireland as there is in pipes in England." "One shall commonly see," he says, "the servant-maid upon the washing-block, and the swain upon the ploughshare, when over-tired with their labor, take out their boxes of smutchin and draw it into their nostrils with a quill, and it will beget new spirits in them, with fresh vigor to fall to their work again." There is doubtless some connection between the word "smutchin" as applied to snuff, and the Irish word *smachteen* as applied (at a later date) to tobacco in its unpulverized state. The epithet *smachteen cron* (Brown Little Mallet) was applied to a stout description of tobacco, smuggled into Ireland about the middle of the last century, and in which an extensive traffic was carried on in Munster. The setting of a lively air called "The Smachteen Cron," is given in O'DALY'S Munster Poets and Poetry; and also some Irish words to it, as probably the earliest specimen of the many songs current among the peasantry to the same air and purport. The following is a translation:

"Arise, get up my girl!
Boil potatoes and meat!
Here comes up the garden
The lad with the *Smachteen Cron*.
Oro, ro, my *Smachteen*!
Love of my soul, my *Smachteen*!
Oro, ro, my my *Smachteen*!
O my *Smachteen Cron*!**

Notwithstanding, that the use of tobacco was fashionable with the wits and gallants, it was made the subject of satire by even those who were not averse to a quiet pipe and a pottle of sack. That there were two parties to the tobacco question, even when RALEIGH and the court circle gave to smoking that character which, in historical chronicles, takes the place of popularity, is very evident from one especial fact. That is, that SHAKSPERE does not mention tobacco, or smoking, in any way tending either to advocate or abuse the weed. SHAKSPERE was a famous man of business, a discreet, well-poised brain, which would devote itself to all things—give grace to the lowest, or honor to the highest walk. In our day he could successfully pursue any calling—from the monotonous routine of a city railroad conductor, to the far reaching emergencies of a cabinet minister. Discre-

* O'DALY'S Poets and Poetry of Munster; with poetical translations by the late JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN; and the original music, &c., Dublin: 1850. p. 229.

tion he regarded as a solid basis for success. In business matters he clearly deemed a decent respect for the opinion of mankind, not the least important attraction to amuse those by whom he was to live. This feeling would make him not less a courtier to the sovereign people than to the people's sovereign. Though friendly with RALEIGH, he had sufficient discretion to deny himself the exaltation of his friends' tobacco weakness, lest he might offend a rival party; and per contra, declined to abuse tobacco lest he might exalt the opponents of the new custom, at the expense of his friend. So with his usual business tact, he concluded to say nothing about it. "Pipes" and "smoke" are mentioned by SHAKSPERE, but the former are not those through which the latter is drawn; nor the latter that which circled from human mouths or snorted from human nostrils, though both may have suggested the metaphor of *Romeo*.

"Love is a smoke, made with the fume of sighs;
Being puff'd, a fire sparkling in lover's eyes."

The greatest of SHAKSPERE's poetical and dramatic contemporaries, SPENSER and BEN JONSON, were less discreet, and entered in various degrees into the feelings of the era on the matter. The former, whose turmoils with, show him to have been equally excitable as, the Irish, was a devoted friend of RALEIGH, by whom he was visited at his Irish home of Kilecolman, and through whom he received the laureateship from ELIZABETH. No wonder he could see a virtue in the American plant, and call it "divine Tobacco." JONSON, notorious for his brawls, his passions, and emphatic nature, was not likely to be neutral. He has given us the temper of the times. After his fashion, Captain *Bobadil* thus enlarges on the great qualities of Tobacco:

"Sir, believe me upon my relation,—for what I tell you the world shall not reprove. I have been in the Indies where this herb grows, where neither myself, nor a dozen gentlemen more of my knowledge, have received the taste of any other nutriment in the world, for the space of one-and-twenty weeks, but the fume of this simple herb only. Therefore, it cannot be but 'tis most divine. Further, take it in the true kind, so, it makes an antidote, that had you taken the most deadly poisonous plant in all Italy, it should expel it and clarify you with as much ease as I speak. And for your green wound,—your balsamum, and your St. John's-wort, are all mere gulleries and trash to it, especially your Trinidad. Your Nicotian is good, too. I could say what I know of it for the expulsion of rheums, raw humors, crudities, obstructions, with a thousand of this kind, but I profess myself no quack-salver; only thus much, by Hercules, I do hold it, and will affirm it before any prince in Europe, to be the most sovereign and precious weed that ever the earth tendered to the use of man."

"This speech," quoth Young *Kno'well*, aside, "would have done decently in a tobacco-trader's mouth."

In the same play—"Every Man in His Humor"—first performed 1598, the other side of the question comes from the mouth of *Cob*, the water-bearer, at whose house the boastful Bobadil resides, and who is thus described by his host, in contrast to Master Mathews, who, though his father is "a worshipful fishmonger, and so forth," does "creep and wriggle into acquaintance with all the gallants." "Oh! my guest," quoth *Cob*, "is a fine man! He does swear the legiblest of any man christened; by Saint George—the foot of Pharaoh—the body of me—as I am a gentleman and a soldier—such dainty oaths! And, withal, he does take this same

filthy roguish Tobacco, the finest and cleanliest! it would do a man good to see the fume come forth out at's tonnels." Trying to amaze the jealousy of the suspicious *Kitely, Cob* tells the latter he saw no one to be kissed, unless they would have kissed the post in the middle of the ware-house; "for there I left them all at their tobacco, with a plague."

But the following more clearly shows the feeling that existed against Tobacco among the class of which *Cob* was a stage representative:

"By gad's me, I mar'l what pleasure or felicity they have in taking this roguish tobacco! It's good for nothing but to choke a man and fill him full of smoke and embers. There were four died out of one house last week with taking of it, and two more the bell went for yesternight; one of them, they say, will ne'er 'scape it: he voided a bushel of soot yesterday, upward and downward. By the stocks! an there were no wiser men than I, I'd have it present whipping, man or woman, that should but deal with a tobacco pipe: why, it will stifle them all in the end, as many as use it; it's little better than ratsbane or rosaker."

It will be noted that JONSON puts the praise of Tobacco into the mouths of the gallants, or would-be gallants, and its dispraise to the credit of the poorer classes, showing distinctly that if there was a fashionable party for, there was a popular party against it. It is likely that the latter, as in such cases, was mainly antagonistic to that which they could not obtain—Tobacco being an expensive indulgence. If SHAKSPERE did not wish to displease either party, it is even more evident that JONSON desired to please both. We are told that the speech of *Bobadil* epitomizes the sanative qualities of Tobacco, as given by CASPAR DURANTE, GOHORRI, EVERARD, and other medical writers. The passage alluding to the life-sustaining powers of Tobacco, without the use of food, is almost a literal translation from EVERARD, whose "Treatise on Tobacco" was published in Holland a few years previous to the production of "Every Man in His Humor." It is asserted by others, as well, that by smoking, soldiers and sailors are enabled to endure hunger and thirst for a considerable time. Some remarkable instances of this quality in Tobacco are on record. PERE LAFITAU, in his account of the "Manners and Customs of the North American Indians," states that the Iroquois sometimes live for thirty continuous days without any other sustenance than the fume of Tobacco. The "Transactions of the Republic of Letters, 1685," gives a still more remarkable case, and one which appeals strongly to our marvellous, if not to our doubting faculties. The case is that of a lunatic in the hospital at Haarlem afflicted with religious madness. Fancying himself to be Messiah, he determined to prove his mission by fasting forty days and nights. From the 6th of December, 1684, to 15th of January, 1685, he tasted no kind of food, but smoked tobacco freely, occasionally washing his mouth out with a little water. In satirical allusion, no doubt, to this supposed property in Tobacco, the author of the "Marrow of Compliment" wrote these lines:

Much meat doth gluttoay procure
To feed men fat as swine;
But he's a frugal man indeed,
That on a leaf can dine!

He needs no napkin for his hands,
His fingers ends to wipe.
That hath his kitchen in a box,
His roast meat in a pipe!

So much in illustration of *Bobadil's* theory.

In his "Alchymist," produced when King JAMES had been some years on the throne, BEN JONSON suggests the arts and whole business of the tobaccoists of the period, where *Face* introduces *Abel Drugger* to *Subile* thus :

"This is my friend Abel, an honest fellow ;
He lets me have good tobacco, and he does not
Sophisticate it with sack-lees or oil,
Nor washes it in muscadel and grains,
Nor buries it in gravel, underground,
Wrapped up in greasy leather, or —— clouts,
But keeps it in fine lily-pots that, opened,
Smell like conserve of roses, or French beans.
He has his maple-block, his silver tongs,
Winchester pipes, and fire of juniper :
A neat, spruce, honest fellow, and no goldsmith."*

The "no goldsmith" allusion, like the postscript to a lady's letter, contains much practical pith. It is meant as a strong compliment, by being put in direct antithesis to "honest fellow;" and recommends him as one "not accustomed to insure himself against the risk of bad debts by charging an exorbitant price for his tobacco to such of his customers who dealt with him *on tick*."

King JAMES was very unpopular, and his opposition to Tobacco drove the commonality, as well as the court party, to cherish it. The "roguish tobacco, which was wont to be taken of gentlemen and gallants, was now made the companion of every tapster and horsekeeper." The poets, playwrights, actors and musicians, albeit not coming under the head of "tapsters or horsekeepers," became especially addicted to it; and a writer of the age, supposed to be the father of JOHN MILTON, describes many of the play-books and pamphlets as being conceived over-night by idle brains impregnated with tobacco smoke and mulled sack, and brought forth by the help and midwifery of a caudle next morning. Of course, in this state of affairs there was a new court party who echoed the sentiments of the king.

Dr. PETER HEYLIN, who, in the succeeding reign, with his "Merecurius Aulicus," proved himself a willing news manufacturer and monger in the STUART interest, published his "Microkosmos, a Little Description of the Great World," in 1624. Under the head of Peruana he takes occasion to vent a blast at Tobacco. "Here," he says, "is also great store of Tobacco, which, though in some respect being moderately taken, may be serviceable for physicke; yet (besides the consumption of the purse, and impairing of our inward parts) the immoderate, vaine, and phantastical abuse of this hellish weed, corrupteth the naturall sweetnes of the breath, stupefieith the braine, and indeed is so prejudicall to the generall esteeme of our countrymen, that one saith of them, *Anglorum corpora qui huic plantæ tantopere*

* It may not be uninteresting to the lovers of the weed to know that it has given the title to at least two dramatic pieces. A drama, entitled "The Tobacconist," an alteration, by FRANCIS GENTLEMAN, from this piece of rare BEN JONSON's, was produced at London and Edinburgh in 1771, and probably afterwards, as it is to be found in the second volume of "The London Stage." A musical interlude, entitled "The Tobacco Box," was performed at the Haymarket, 1782. From the *Biographia Dramatica* we learn, however, that "it was neither more nor less than a song, of which the verses were sung alternately by a soldier and his wife on the eve of a battle."

indulgent, in Barbarorum naturam degenerasse videntur." After confuting the two virtues ascribed to it, the wise HEYLIN continues—"But *Tobacco* is by few taken now as medicinall: it is growne a good fellow, and fallen from a physician to a complement;" a folly which he thinks would not have "spred so farre," if pipes had been thrust through the noses of the English, as was done with the Turks found taking tobacco. In doubt as to its use, he jumps at the following, in conclusion: "It may be an antidote for the immoderate use of drinking, which our *Belgian* souldiers brought with them, three years before, from the *Low Countries*, before which time, of all northerne people, the English were deemed most free from that swinish vice, wherein it is to be feared, they have now out-gon their teachers, the *Dutch*. The idea of the "hellish weed" being an antidote to drinking is certainly opposed to the modern condemnation of it as a strong provocative of thirst and a longing for strong liquors. Another writer, some years previous, argues the use of Tobacco because, among other reasons, the English *were* great drinkers. A tract was published in 1602, entitled "Work for Chimney Sweepers, or a Warning for Tobacconists," with this motto: "Fumus patriæ igne alieno luculentior—as much as to say, Better be chokt with English Hemp than poisoned with Indian Tobacco." This called forth a reply in the same year, called "A Defense of Tobacco; with a friendly Answer to the late printed book, called Work for Chimney Sweepers," in which Tobacco is recommended as wholesome to Englishmen, "on account of their being *great eaters and drinkers*, and thus requiring a *pipe* as a drain for their superfluous moisture." HEYLIN probably took a cue from this, but was not willing to accord an immoderate thirst to his countrymen until they had been initiated into its cravings by contamination with the Dutch.

JOSHUA SYLVESTER was one of the poets who, from being a partial patron of the pipe, sought the favor of the monarch by a poem entitled "Tobacco battered, and Pipes shattered (about their ears that idly idolize so base and barbarous a weed, or, at leastwise, over-love so loathsome a vanitie;) by a Volley of Holy Shot thundered from Mount Helicon." Guns and tobacco pipes he ascribes to the inventive genius of the devil, and believes they were two plagues foretold in the Revelations.

"Two smoky engines, in this latter age,
(Satan's short circuit, the more sharp his rage,)
Have been invented by too wanton wit,
Or rather vented from the infernal pit,—
Guns and tobacco-pipes, with fire and smoke,
At least a third part of mankind to choke,
(Which happily the Apocalypse foretold ;)
Yet of the two we may, I think, be bold
In some respects to think the last the worst,
(However both in their effects accursed ;)
For guns shoot from-ward only at their foen,
Tobacco-pipes home-ward into their own,
When, for the touch-hole firing the wrong end,
Into ourselves the poison's force we send."

Having demolished the pipes, he thus pours his holy shot into tobacco :

"Of all the plants that Tellus' bosom yields,
In groves, glades, gardens, marshes, mountains, fields,
None so pernicious to man's life is known,

As is tobacco, saving hemp alone.
 If there be any herb in any place
 Most opposite to God's good Herb of Grace,
 'Tis doubtless this ; and this doth plainly prove it,
 That, for the most part graceless men do love it,
 Or rather doat most on this withered weed,
 Themselves as withered in all gracious deed."

Further on, he removes the doubt here expressed, and shows that *none* but graceless men love it :

" If then tobaccooning be good, how is't
 That lewdest, loosest, basest, foolishest,
 The most unthrifly, most intemperate,
 Most vicious, most debauched, most desperate,
 Pursue it most ; the wisest and the best
 Abhor it, shun it, flee it as the pest ? "

It is needless to say that the lives of some of the most eminent men flatly contradict the assertions in the concluding lines. The truth is, SYLVESTER was very needy, and sought to make his account in his "holy shot," as well as by a sonnet to Prince CHARLES in which he very bluntly asks for aid. It does not appear, however, that he made much by either, or captured the king by his diplomatic wisdom in taking up his views. A stanza of his own striking poem, "The Soul's Errand" long attributed to Raleigh, might be suggestively addressed to himself at this juncture :

" Tell wit how much it wrangles
 In tickle points of niceness ;
 Tell wisdom she entangles
 Herself in over-wiseness,
 And when they do reply,
 Straight give them both the lie."

Sir WILLIAM VAUGHAN, a writer also of the reign of JAMES I, though embracing the early Turkish idea, that Tobacco produced impotency, yet was of opinion that a pipe taken fasting in a raw and rainy morning, in those months which want the letter R, was a "singular and sodaine remedy against the megrim, the toothache, the fits of the mother, the falling sickness, the dropsie, the gout, and against all such diseases as are caused by windy, cold, or watrish humours."

Tobacco is historically connected with one of the last theological executions which took place in England. What is called in Herefordshire *The Kemble pipe*, signifying the last smoke at a sitting, had its origin in it. The tale is not without interest. The Rev. JOHN KEMBLE, great-grand uncle of ROGER KEMBLE, father of Mrs. SIDDONS and the KEMBLE players, was one of the last martyrs for the sake of his religion. At the time of his death he was in his eightieth year, and of which period he had officiated as a Catholic priest for fifty-four years. CAMPBELL in his life of SIDDONS gives a graphic account of his end. The poor old man was apprehended at Pembridge Castle, in the parish of Witch Castle, in Herefordshire. He was apprised of his pursuers but refused to abscond, saying that in the course of nature he must die ere long, and that it would be better for him to die for his religion. He was committed to Hereford jail, but was cruelly and unnecessarily ordered up to London on pretence of implication in TITUS OATES plot, and from thence sent back again to take his trial at Hereford.

He was put on horseback for the journey, but his infirmities permitting him only to ride sideways, he was compelled to perform the greater part of it on foot. * * * He suffered on the field of Wigmarsh, close by Hereford. His last words from the cart were as follows: "It will be expected I should say something; but, as I am an old man, it cannot be much. I have no concern in the plot, neither indeed do I believe that there is any. OATES and BEDLOE, not being able to charge me with anything when I was brought up to London, makes it evident that I die only for professing the old Roman Catholic religion, which was the religion that first made this kingdom Christian; and whoever intends to be saved must die in that religion. I beg of all whom I have offended, either by thought, word, or deed, to forgive me, as I do heartily forgive all that have been instrumental or desirous of my death." He then turned to the executioner and said, "Honest Anthony, do thine office; thou wilt do me a greater kindness than courtesy." He was executed on the 2d August, 1679.

* * The old man's fortitude is still a traditional by-word in the place. On his way to execution he smoked his pipe and conversed with his friends; and in that country it was long usual to call the last pipe that was smoked in a social company, a Kemble's pipe.*

In this connection the remarks of a French Protestant refugee, M. MISSON, in the memoirs of his travels over England—(1697), are appropriate in one respect, even if they afford a theological contrast in another. He thinks the perpetual use of Tobacco makes the generality of Englishmen thoughtful, taciturn, and melancholy; and he seems to be convinced that smoking "makes men profound theologists—for no man in the world will smoke a pipe better than an English clergyman; and all the world knows that the English theology is the most profound theology of all." Concluding his remarks, he says "Tobacco not only breeds profound theologists, but also moral philosophers." In proof of which he quotes a sonnet embracing these lines:

" Tobacco, charmer of my mind,
When, like the meteor's transient gleam,
Thy substance gone to air I find,
I think, alas, my life's the same!
What else but lighted dust am I?
Thou show'st me what my fate will be;
And when thy sinking ashes die,
I learn that I must end like thee."

The writer of these lines is not the only poet who has seen a type of human life in a pipe of tobacco. The author of "A Paper of Tobacco" directs our attention to the following:

" The Indian weed withered quite,
Green at noon, cut down at night,
Shows thy decay, all flesh is hay:
Thus think, then drink tobacco.

" The pipe that is so lily-white,
Shows thee to be a mortal wight,
And even such, gone with a touch,
Thus think, then drink tobacco.

* Life of Mrs. SIDDONS. By THOMAS CAMPBELL, N. Y., 1834; pp. 15-17.

“And when the smoke ascends on high,
Think thou beholdest the vanity
Of worldly stuff, gone with a puff;
Thus think, then drink tobacco.

“And when the pipe grows foul within,
Think on thy soul, defiled with sin;
And then the fire it doth require:
Thus think, then drink tobacco.

“The ashes that are left behind
May serve to put thee still in mind,
That unto dust return thou must:
Thus think, then drink tobacco.”

The same clever cicerone who points these lines out to us also corrects a most erroneous statement made by Dr. ADAM CLARKE, to wit: that the *Church* and *State* have conjoined to *sanctify* and *legalize* the use of Tobacco from the time of the Grand Prior and CATHERINE DE MEDICI down to his own time. A more egregious error could not be made, as we have shown. No Christian Church ever sanctified its use, unless indeed the term be allowed to every congregation of *independents* who, in the Cromwellian era assumed the name. “In this sense the use of tobacco might be said to have been *sanctified* by several churches; for many active beaters of the ‘drum ecclesiastic,’ were also powerful as pipe performers, in which latter exercise their strength of lungs enabled them to inhale deeply; and lay elders in buff—who, having gained their coats in the service of the state, wore them out in the service of *their* church—were generally addicted to smoking. Some of the latter also *sanctified* the use of tobacco by smoking in the choir of more than one of our cathedrals, after stabling their horses in the nave.” In a dramatic production of very considerable excellence recently issued we have a capital scene, in which a pipe of tobacco helps to illustrate the character of the men and times. It is a night scene in the camp of CROMWELL; troopers by a bivouac fire, eating, drinking, or smoking, while the sentinel on watch takes, by the fire light, an occasional glance at his Bible. CROMWELL mixing with the soldiers, often partaking of their food and drink, calls—

To 1st trooper “Hand me a pipe of Trinidad!

(*Takes a few quick puffs, rises, passes behind 3d trooper and strikes the pipe on the rim of the corselet, the blazing ashes falling down his back.*)

3d trooper. (Leaping up.) Now may the devil—

Cromwell. Ho! swearest thou?

To 1st trooper. Write Hezekiah Sin despise, five shillings
For swearing. Thou shalt never more be known
As Sin-despise, but Over-come-by-sin!
Our discipline must be preserved: I hate
The vice of swearing, utterly, yea! utterly!
But some share of the fault was mine herein,
And verily I will pay the fine myself.

To 3d trooper. Tush! tush! twist not thyself, man, to and fro,
Nor grin as though it hurt thee!—
Methought my iron-sides were proof 'gainst fire,
As well as steel!**

* Oliver Cromwell: a Tragedy in Five Acts, by T. SEATON DONOHO; author of “Ivywall,” etc. Washington, D.C. 1860.

In the sparkling comedies of Farquhar, Tobacco is made to illustrate the manners, customs, and characters of the day, by several brief but suggestive allusions. In the "Beaux Stratagem," Old *Will Boniface* describes the general run of country gentlemen in those times in his character of *Squire Sullen*, who "says little, thinks less, and does—nothing at all, faith ; but he's a man of great estate, and values nobody. * * Yes, sir, he's a man of pleasure ; he plays at whisk, and smokes his Pipe eight-and-forty hours together, sometimes." The manner in which officers of the guard got through the still hours of their watch in the days, or nights, of the Restoration is graphically indicated by *Duretete* in "The Inconstant" : "I'll fairly stroll down to the guard, and nod away the night with my honest lieutenant over a flask of wine, a rakehelly story, and a pipe of Tobacco." To him, however, this was a last resource of *ennui*, as well as a refuge not without its terrors, if we are to be guided by his dialogue with the whimsical *Bisarre*, whom he desires to detach from him by propositions he deems no lady will accede to. She however, most perplexingly agrees will all. At last he cries :

" 'Sdeath woman will you go to the guard with me and smoke a pipe ?'

Bisarre.—" Allons, done !"

Duretete.—" The devil's in the women ;—suppose I hang myself ?"

Bisarre.—" Then I'll leave you."

The contempt of the aristocracy for the city merchants who, by having money or other circumstance set up for beaux, is found in the ironical exclamations of *Wildair*, in "The Constant Couple," when he hears that *Clincher* has "whip'd from behind the counter" and affected the fashionable.

Wildair.—" Ha, ha ! ha ! how many pound of Pulvil must the fellow use to sweeten himself from the smell of hops and Tobacco ?"

And in *Lucinda*'s description of *Mockmode*, in "Love and a Bottle," we are instructed how the young sparks spent their days at college, and the esteem in which fat ale and Tobacco was held by the ladies.

Lucinda.—" * * "He's newly come to Town from the University, where his Education could reach no farther than to guzzle fat ale, smoke Tobacco, and chop Logick—Faugh ! it makes me sick."

Miss *LUCINDA*'s distaste for ale and the weed has unfortunately not been shared by all her sisters. It has become almost national in some countries for women to indulge in the cigarette, while it is a matter of histrionic history that among other female notabilities of the stage the angelic *MALIBRAN* was devoted to a pot of half-and-half, and that *Mrs. SIDDONS*' predilections for a "pint of beer" on one occasion produced a very novel and ludicrous stage effect; the boy who was hurriedly despatched for the beer, bringing the foaming pewter on the stage, and presenting it to the *SIDDONS* while in the sleeping scene of *Lady MACBETH*. Apropos of the stage in connection with Tobacco : one of the most ardent writers against the use of the latter, especially in the shape of snuff, was Dr., afterwards Sir *JOHN HILL* ; a strange and belligerent compound of talent, industry, and charlatanry ; who wrote voluminously—fiction and philosophy—newspapers and natural history, lampooned the Royal Society, dealt in patent medicine, produced some light dramatic pieces, and inspired this epigram from *GARRICK* :

" For physic and farces his equal there scarce is ;
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is."

In the "Hymnus Tabaci" of RAPHAEL THORIUS, while the praise of good, mild tobacco, and its moderate use is sung, we find a picturesque denunciation of the adulterated sort, especially addressed to men of letters. Who use it :

— Shall be ever yawning ; and above
 All things, they shall the chimney corner love ;
 And, except hunger raise them, take delight
 To snort by th' fire till it be late i' th' night.
 But, O ! ye sacred offspring of the Nine,
 Whose birth, whose life, whose works are all divine,
 You who do dig from Wisdom's paper-pits
 Learning's bright ore, and fine it with your wits,
 Above all other men, see ye do fly
 That hucksters mischief and damned villainy ;
 And, found out by its symptoms, without fail,
 Send it to the flames in *gross*, not by *retail*.

Literary men have not always followed this advice, though from the many excellent things written on smoking the great majority are in favor of a discriminate affection in the choice of the brand. BYRON's sonorous lines in "The Island" hints at the various modes of use, and emphatically gives his own preference for a cigar, while the descriptive lines of JOHN BROUGHAM as emphatically declare for the pipe :

— "A pipe of the nicotian leaf,
 The true Nepenthe balm for every grief,
 While other joys one sense alone can measure,
 This to all senses gives extatic pleasure.
 You *feel* the radiance of the glowing bowl,
Hear the soft murmurs of the kindling coal,
Smell the sweet fragrance of the honey-dew,
Taste its strong pungency the palate through,
See the blue cloudlets circling to the dome
 Imprisoned skies up-floating to their home."†

This very fully embraces the piper's fascination, and may be taken as a representative opinion. To go through the list of poets, philosophers, painters, churchmen, dramatists, statesmen, historians, novelists, wits, magazine-ists, and eminent men generally, who have given their countenance to Tobacco would far exceed the limits of our duty. Suffice it to say that some of the most renowned smokers, like DR. PARR, HOBBS of Malmesbury, ISAAC NEWTON, ISAAC WALTON, JOHN LOCKE, and others, lived over the allotted three-score and ten, while some of them went into the nineties. By way of a finishing stroke to this mosaic, we may quote the "Cogitations on a Pipe of Tobacco," by THOMAS DERMODY, thankful that one so willfully unfortunate found solace at so trifling a cost as he indicates :

"That a simple weed should be of such unparalleled service to the whole junto of philosophers, politicians, parsons, and poets ; that a small tube with a competent bore should invigorate their spirits, and kindle up their brain ; is most marvellous. That the peasant may imbibe cheerfulness, the hypo-

* A Poem in honor of Tobacco ; made English by PETER HAUSTED, M.A. Cambridge, 1651.

† BROUGHAM'S Dramatic Works, vol. 1. "Pocahontas." New York.

chondriac disappoint the bile and the vapors, and the statesman save a whole state, for a halfpenny, is verily incomprehensible and mysterious. The poet may get inspiration for his Muse, brown paper to scribble on, and humor to please his countrymen, at so small expense. Oh, the blessings of a kind legislature; which thus obliges the world, and exalts the sad hearts of thousands! For my part, I would travel from Connemara to Jerusalem, and thence to the Antipodes, to find a social smoker, a lively coal-fire, and a clear-drawing pipe.

"Lost in the clouds of thy influence, sable nymph of India! and in the depth of thy Castilian tankard, I would defy the world, the pope, and the devil. Besides, thy intoxications are harmless, thy votaries all sentimental, and all (in spite of thy fogs) pervious to the imploring eye of pity, the warm tear of gratitude, and the eloquent sigh of misfortune. '*Fortunatos nimium!*' Golden feast! second course to the acorns of simplicity, and the unbought dainties of Eden. Light lie the sod on the wight who first explored thee, and long may thy own balm allay the labor of the swarthy slave who planteth thy luxuriant seeds!"

THE ANTI-PETROLEUM MANIA.

We published in our last number the ordinance passed by the Brooklyn Common Council to prohibit the storage of crude petroleum, "and to regulate the vending of the same when refined," within the limits of the city. At the same time we took occasion to express our decided disapprobation at so hasty an act, believing more proof should be required than the Williamsburgh fire before petroleum in every shape is condemned. One swallow never made a summer, nor should one fire or accident be held to establish a principle. We are glad to state that the ordinance above referred to has been repealed, and that the questions involved will now receive the consideration they deserve before being finally disposed of.

It seems too that England is in danger of acting indiscretely on this question. A bill has there been introduced respecting the "safe keeping of petroleum," which is so stringent, that it will, if passed, operate almost as a prohibition against the importation and use of the article and its numerous products. The trade, however, will be pleased to know, as the London *Times* of July 3d tells us, that "an influential statement has been prepared and circulated against the bill," and probably will lead to an investigation which will prevent hasty or improper action.

We think it only requires a little examination to reach a satisfactory solution of this vexed question. There is a gas which will be seen to arise from the wooden casks in which crude petroleum is frequently shipped. This gas or vapor is explosive. Thus, the Williamsburgh accident is accounted for. The refined oil, however, or any other of the numerous products of petroleum, are not explosive. If, therefore, the crude oil were required to be put up in such a manner or in such vessels as would prevent the escape of this gas, it could be handled without danger. We cannot see that any other regulation is at present needed. Many seem to forget that petroleum is becoming, in a commercial view, one of the most important of our country's products. We should, therefore, be careful not to allow our fears to get the better of our judgment, and lead us to fetter this trade with unnecessary regulations.

CHINA:

ITS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—ITS RESOURCES—ITS REBELLION AND ITS FUTURE.

THE Empire of China, after preserving its state of isolation for so many centuries, seems to be no longer able to hold itself aloof from the great community of nations, and for several years it has been gradually coming within the vortex of trade, which so speedily swallows up national distinctions and ameliorates the antipathies of races. The thick crust of Chinese exclusiveness was broken through some twenty years since, by the determination of the English to force upon them the trade in opium, which her Tartar rulers had so long and with so much high principle resisted. The power of arms indeed compelled them to admit the opium, but it went but a little way towards establishing more friendly intercourse. The nation still remained dead to human sympathies, with, if possible, only an increased dread of the "red-haired devils," or "outside barbarians," that so pertinaciously sought to penetrate into their nation. Of late years the Chinese Empire has been, as it were, galvanized into human intercourse by two potent agents, which may be regarded as the negative and positive poles of the battery. The one was the Christian religion, implanted by GUTSLAFF more than twenty years since, and the other, the gold of California, the news of which, some twelve years ago, awakened the cupidity of that singular people, and drew them in large numbers to the shore of America, where they have since mingled with the representatives of all nations, and earned a knowledge of humanity, as well as much golden treasure. It is remarkable that the gold discoveries of the outside barbarians were admitted to be valuable in the eyes of the Chinese. Gunpowder, steam, and every invention which has forwarded modern civilization, has been successively treated with great contempt by the Chinese, as obsolete inventions of their own. Gold was too much for their philosophy, however, and they bowed before its power with a humility great as their former pride, and they humbly came in crowds to enjoy the permission to dig.

The operations of the English in 1842, in relation to the opium trade, have long been familiar to the public mind. The opium trade dates from about 1813, at which time a value of nearly \$2,500,000 was exported from British India to China. In 1840 it consisted of 37,000 chests, valued at \$28,000,000, and in 1859 the value was \$50,000,000. The peculiar position of the Chinese people, who for so many centuries have been manufacturers, and whose country produces almost every variety of raw produce, made them independent of most of the foreign articles offered for sale. Opium, however, became rapidly an irresistible want, and as the import grew in magnitude the demand for silver to pay for it increased in the same proportion, causing the Chinese functionary to exclaim, "The black dirt is always coming in and the pure silver always going out." The power of India to absorb silver, which was then so conspicuous, has become more manifest in the manner in which she has drained Europe of that metal, step by step, with the influx of gold from California and Australia to supply its place. The effect of the gold discoveries was to impart great animation to business and manufactures, a result of which was a great rise in the prices of raw materials, India goods in particular.

With that rise the imports from India increased in magnitude, to be paid for in silver, which flowed thither in an annually increasing stream.

The result of the opium war was the consent of the Chinese government to admit and legalize the traffic, and also for the first time, in the history of commerce, the formation of commercial treaties with China. The English concluded a treaty with that Empire in 1842. Instead of their trade being confined to Canton, as theretofore, and conducted through twelve hong merchants, five large ports were thrown open—Canton, Amoy, Fu-chow-fu, Ningpo, and Shanghai. With those ports trade became measurably free. From that time to 1858 the commercial relations of the United States with China were regulated by a treaty made July 3, 1844, similar to that made with Great Britain. There had indeed been commercial relations existing between the United States and China as far back as 1784, and the China traders were the merchant princes of the Union. They earned and maintained a high character with the Chinese; but that primitive people were somewhat puzzled with the two enterprising nations—the one English and the other American—both speaking the same language, and both of a bold and enterprising character. Inasmuch, however, as they observed a greater national force and a more considerable command of capital in the hands of the English, they decided the matter by denominating the Americans "second-chop English." Under the new treaty the trade between the two countries increased with great rapidity up to 1857, except with the interruption that grew out of the events of 1856, when martial law prevailed in Canton. In 1858 a new treaty was signed by WILLIAM B. REED, on behalf of the United States, by which other ports were opened to trade, particularly in Formosa. Under these circumstances the American trade increased rapidly; but it is a singular instance of the perversity of Chinese management that, while the three treaties with France, England, and the United States prescribed the payment of tonnage duties, and each was placed on the footing of the most favored nations by *treaty*, all those vessels belonging to nations with which there were no treaties were free to come and go without any charge whatever. These were Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, etc. This was temporarily remedied by an agreement of the consuls and merchants, that all should pay alike.

Meanwhile a vast change has been going on in the internal affairs of the Empire, through the progress of the rebellion.

The operations of the early Catholic mission in China seem not to have been very successful as far as outward manifestations indicate. Subsequently to 1833, however, Protestant missionary labors appear to have received a stimulant, and Europe, as well as England and the United States, contributed to assist in the promulgation of Christianity. The most active of the agents was GUTSLAFF, a German scholar and zealous Christian. He originated a Christian union of Chinese converts, with the view to the institution of native preachers, who could penetrate into the provinces of the Empire and report occasionally to headquarters. In 1844 the union numbered 44; in 1845 there were 88; and 1,790 in 1848, and is now more than 3,000. In 1849 there were 119 preachers in 22 provinces of the Empire; of the 119, 44 were in the province of Kwang Tung, where originated the great rebellion. The leader of it, HUNG-TSIEN-CHUEN, had been a pupil of the missionaries at Hong-Kong. It does not seem at first that the Christian movement in Kwang Tung had

any political object; but the Tartar authorities endeavored to suppress it by beheading the converts as promulgators of "depraved doctrines," and self-preservation led them to combine and resist. In 1848-9 HUNG-TSIEN-CHUEN set up his standard, and pretending to have been taken up into heaven, and to have been charged with a divine mission to extirpate idolatry and the Tartars, and to promulgate Christianity—he took the generic title of Taiping, or Great Peace. The masses of the native Chinese population knew and cared little about Christianity, nor were they disposed to fight for idolatry; but the expulsion of their foreign conquerors, the Tartars, was a popular object, and they thronged to the standard of HUNG-TSEIN-CHUEN in such multitudes that he was soon in possession of the province of Kwang Tung, except the capital, Canton, which he also would have taken but for the interference of British ships-of-war, and he subsequently made steady progress towards Nankin, the ancient capital of the Empire, which, in 1853, he took possession of, and has held ever since, notwithstanding a siege of some duration by an imperial army, but which was totally routed in May, 1860. Since then the military strength of the rebels has been gradually increasing. Mr. ROBERTS, an American missionary who has been thirty years in China, and who is now residing at Nankin under the protection of the rebel government, states that they have several armies in the field, one of them even threatening Pekin; and there is a very strong impression that, but for the British having interdicted the approach of the rebels to the treaty ports, they would speedily fall into their hands, thus depriving the Tartar government of the pecuniary aid which it now derives from the very large customs collections made at the treaty ports, under the superintendence of European agents, who had been in the British service; thus exhibiting a practical illustration of British professed neutrality between the belligerent parties.

The great valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang is the commercial field of which Shanghae is the entrepot. The city is on the Woosung river, about fourteen miles from the sea. It stands on a level and highly cultivated plain, and is enclosed by a wall five miles in circuit, outside of which are populous suburbs. There are numerous manufacturing establishments in Shanghae, and the native trade at this port is, perhaps, more extensive than at any other in China. The population is supposed to reach about 200,000. The chief manufactures are flowered silk, of beautiful and delicate texture; glass, paper, ivory and bone, gold and silver, and iron wares. Shanghae is an important entrepot of the commerce between the northern and southern provinces of China, exporting manufactured goods to Tien-tsin, in the metropolitan province of Chili, and importing large quantities of pulse, flour, meats, rhubarb, and skins, from the shores of the Yellow sea. An extensive internal communication by water facilitates its trade with all the northern half of China, and it has a direct trade with the countries of Central Asia. Its coasting trade is also very extensive—as many as 3,000 junks being often crowded together in its river—from Hainan, Canton, and the Asiatic archipelago. The chief exports of Shanghae to foreign countries are silk, tea, camphor, drugs, cassia, and the best porcelain.

Canton, or Kwang-chan-fu, lies on the left bank of the Choo-Kiang, or Canton river, about 70 miles from its mouth, and is the great commercial emporium of the Empire. The city is enclosed by brick walls, on a sand-stone foundation, six or seven miles in circuit, and entered by 12 gates.

The suburbs are nearly as large as the city itself. On the south, they stretch along the river-side, and at their southwest corner are the "hongs," or foreign quarters—a long range of buildings separated from the river by a quay. There are in all 13 hongs, including those belonging to the British, American, Dutch, and other merchants. The whole territory, however, allotted to foreigners, is comparatively limited. The population of Canton is about 1,000,000, a large part of which resides on water, so that for four or five miles opposite to, and above and below the city, the river is crowded with floating dwellings. The city was only a port of trade, because the Chinese had been in the habit of going there to trade with foreigners when there were no other ports open. But the difficulty created by the rebellion has diverted the great mass of the trade from its ancient and out-of-the-way channel, and concentrated it at Shanghae. And now that the Chinese find Shanghae to be nearer to their tea and silk districts than Canton, and that they can often get better prices, and always as good as at Canton, they abandon their old and long route to a port of sale, and will continue to concentrate at Shanghae. The progress of the Shanghae trade is seen as follows:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXPORT OF TEA & SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Year ending 30th June.	Total Black.	Total Green.	Total pounds.	Silk, bales.
1844-45.....	.....	.....	3,800,629	6,433
1845-46.....	.....	.....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47.....	.....	.....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48.....	.....	.....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49.....	.....	.....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50.....	.....	.....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51.....	.....	.....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52.....	.....	.....	57,679,000	20,631
1852-53.....	.....	.....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54.....	.....	.....	50,843,847	58,319
1854-55.....	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56.....	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57.....	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58.....	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59.....	.....	.....	39,135,939	85,970
1859-60.....	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

The destination of the teas exported from Shanghae were as follows:

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM JULY 1, 1859, TO
JUNE 30, 1860.

Destination.	Black Tea. Pounds.	Green Tea. Pounds.	Tea. Total pounds.	Silk. Total bales.
Great Britain, direct...	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	19,084
United States.....	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554
Australian Colonies...	534,006	380,805	914,811	....
N. American Colonies.	48,533	386,330	434,863	....
Continent of Europe...	1,105,398	66,964	1,172,362	47,099
Coastwise.....	217,275	803,628	1,020,903	
Manila.....	240	....	240	137
Total.....	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

In the return of the exports from Shanghae, the qualities of the tea exported, black or green, are only distinguished from the years 1854-55, and only in the last year are the different countries enumerated to which the exports are destined. In 1844-45 the export of tea was only 3,800,627 lbs., and bales of silk 6,433. The very next year the quantity of tea was quadrupled, and the bales of silk rose to 15,192; and an increased export in both tea and silk took place annually, and the year the rebels took possession of Nankin the export of tea rose to 69,431,000 lbs., and the bales of silk to 28,076. The next year, 1853-54, as might have been expected from the confusion consequent upon the subversion of the Tartar authorities at Nankin, the export of tea fell to 50,343,847 lbs., but singularly the bales of silk rose to 58,319; but much more singularly the export of tea in the following year rose to the greatest amount it has ever exhibited from Shanghae, namely, 80,221,245 lbs., and the silk amounted to 53,965 bales. From this year the export of tea fluctuated from 39,135,939 lbs. in 1858-59 to 53,463,771 lbs. in 1859-60. The silk, nevertheless, maintained very high figures; in 1856-57 it rose to 92,160 bales, the greatest amount exported in one year, and in 1860 the export had not fallen below 67,874 bales. If we contrast the first and the last of the sixteen years in the report, a marvellous progress had been made in the export trade. Tea had increased more than 1,300 per cent, and the silk more than 950 per cent. Looking to the destination of the exports in 1860, it is found that Great Britain took more than one-half of the tea, 31,621,204 lbs., but only 19,084 bales of silk; the United States took the next greatest amount of tea, 18,299,388 lbs.; so that the Anglo-Saxon race would seem to be the greatest tea drinkers, for the rest of the world would appear to have taken from Shanghae only about 3,500,000 lbs. America took only 1,554 bales of silk, but 47,099 bales went to the continent of Europe and coastwise.

A review of this remarkable progress in the export trade of Shanghae presents some anomalous and conflicting considerations. Since the year 1853, the rebels or Taepings, have been in possession of Nankin, the ancient capital of China, and of several great tea and silk producing provinces on the Yang tse Kiang, or Great River, and Shanghae had to be supplied either from these provinces, or from provinces beyond the rebel territories and still under the Tartar authorities, but whose products would mostly have to pass through the rebel territory to reach Shanghae. Now a portion of the Europeans in China have exhausted damning epithets in depicting the rebel character and proceedings—they were bloodthirsty brigands and incendiaries, carrying desolation with them—were flocks of locusts, who, wherever they alighted, left a fertile land a howling waste, and were incapable of establishing regular government, or engaging in commercial relations. These accusations were even sanctioned in print by high authorities in China. It does not appear, however, from the figures that trade has in consequence been interrupted. Annually increasing quantities of tea and silk could not be produced from howling wastes, and those products, if for the most part coming from provinces under Tartar rule, must have passed unmolested through Taeping territories, though as brigands they should have plundered them. The Taepings profess to have a divine mission to extirpate the Tartars, their foreign rulers, and to destroy idolatry; and in prosecuting these objects, in combat, in the field, and in storming cities and towns, great atrocities must

have been perpetrated; but in respect to the rural population, as contradistinguished from the Tartars, a fact is patent, that when unexpectedly repulsed in their attacks upon Shanghae in August, 1860, by French and English troops, although exasperated by a sense of betrayal, in their retreat they left uninjured the standing crops around Shanghae, and they did not molest Europeans.

The trade of Shanghae is with the United States next in importance to that with England, and has been growing in a two-fold ratio for many years. The United States merchants early settled at Shanghae, and have developed there a large business, not only in the import of teas and silks to the United States, but in the introduction of American cotton goods, mostly drills, which are popular in most of the other free ports.

Amoy is situated on an island of the same name, in a bay of the China Sea, opposite Formosa, and is an important point for foreign trade. The city is well fortified, and the harbor admits shipping up to the quays. The population numbers about 250,000. The trade has increased to some extent.

Fu-chow-fu, on the Min River, twenty-eight miles from its mouth, is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, and enclosed by castellated walls nine or ten miles in circuit, outside of which are extensive suburbs. This port is situated within seventy miles of the black tea district; and the trade there in black teas has rapidly increased since 1853; in the quarter ending September, 1860, its exports were 34,181,000 pounds. These teas cost an average of 30 cents, and sell in the United States at an average of 90 cents; and the city of Fu-chow-fu, besides its large factories for the manufacture of cotton, dyed blue cloths, &c., contains 500 ovens for the production of porcelain, which is here brought to a state of great perfection. The foreign trade of this port is extensive, as well as its commerce with all the maritime provinces and the Lew-Chew and Japanese islands. Its population is estimated at 500,000.

Ningpo is also a walled city, admirably situated for trade, at the junction of three streams, which, uniting their waters, flow hence in one stream to the ocean, eleven miles distant. Ningpo has large manufactures of silk, and a population of about 300,000 inhabitants. It is stated that about 670 junks visit this port annually from Shantung and Leas-tong, freighted with oil, provisions, fruits, caps, cordage, horns, drugs, rice, and silk; 560 from Fo-kien and Hai-nan, with sugar, alum, pepper, black tea, indigo, salt, rice, and dye-woods; from Canton and the straits, several vessels; and from the interior, about 4,000 small craft every year; the total imports being estimated at \$7,650,000 annually. It is several days nearer to the green tea districts than Shanghae, and has, consequently, affected to some extent the trade of that port.

The port of Tainan Formosa was opened to trade April, 1860, according to the new treaty with the United States. The island of Formosa has no good harbors, and only vessels of light draft can approach it, and Sainaw is not so good a place for trade, as either Keelang, near extensive coal mines, or Jakaw. Another new port is Suatow, in the department of Chas-tchon, the northeastern part of the province of Canton, between Hong Kong and Amoy, and situated at the mouth of the Han River, which is said to be navigable by a line-of-battle-ships fifty miles above Suatow. Sugar is one of the chief exports, and American cotton fabrics of imports. It has a good trade with the island of Formosa. The

port is on the great commercial thoroughfare between the north and south of China, and by means of its accessibility, by far the greatest value of any of the ports. It is important as a port of refuge from Typhoons.

The development of American trade, which began with Shanghai, will no doubt continue to be more important at that port than elsewhere. The new treaties opening the four ports, had hardly begun to operate with regularity, when the gold of California offered its stimulus to international traffic. The facilities for digging attracted great numbers of all nations to those regions, and among these the Chinese number some 50,000, for the most part very quiet, industrious, and persevering workers, who were seeking a certain amount of gold with which to return to China. During many years they numbered over 14,000 per annum in emigrants to California.

Among the Chinese emigrants in California, there are several who have engaged extensively in commercial operations. There are in that State Chinese firms, in which more than \$500,000 are invested; and it is stated that more than \$2,000,000 capital is invested in the trade between San Francisco and China, owned and controlled by Chinamen residing in that city. At the same time they became acquainted with the increasing production of the northwest coast, and opened a trade for them in China. The lumber of Oregon particularly, came to be in demand in Chinese cities. By this process much of the repugnance of the Chinese to foreigners was overcome, and they carried back with them more enlarged views as to international intercourse, which they did not fail to impart to their neighbors. The market for teas opened to a greater extent on the Pacific coast, and in return many new articles were exported to China. Since gold made its appearance in traffic return the development of trade with China has been as follows:

	Value of exports.			U. S. tonnage.		Foreign ton.	
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Entered imports.	Entered the U. S.	Cleared from U. S.	Entered U. S.
1845...	2,079,341	196,645	2,275,995	7,285,914	21,204	17,477	478
1846...	1,178,188	153,553	1,331,741	6,598,881	18,937	13,697	306
1847...	1,708,655	124,229	1,832,884	5,583,843	16,601	12,834	1,174
1848...	2,068,625	126,888	2,190,013	8,083,496	28,719	17,180	664
1849...	1,480,945	122,279	1,583,224	5,513,785	19,418	11,740	....
1850...	1,485,961	119,256	1,605,217	6,598,462	21,969	17,880	7,445
1851...	2,155,945	329,842	2,485,287	7,065,144	27,587	46,317	11,327
1852...	2,480,066	183,111	2,663,177	10,593,950	52,076	67,284	26,009
1853...	3,212,574	524,418	3,736,992	10,578,710	65,899	66,041	26,965
1854...	1,293,925	104,163	1,398,088	10,506,829	51,196	68,658	19,230
1855...	1,533,057	186,372	1,719,429	11,048,726	55,048	101,660	15,767
1856...	2,048,244	509,993	2,558,237	10,454,436	69,194	83,438	9,981
1857...	2,019,900	2,375,230	4,395,130	8,356,932	57,042	59,549	6,987
1858...	8,007,748	2,689,603	5,697,351	10,570,536	49,958	57,972	15,814
1859...	4,233,016	2,894,183	7,127,199	10,791,881	63,275	95,083	7,810
1860...	7,170,784	1,735,334	8,906,118	13,566,587	77,254	78,374	4,213
1861...	5,809,724	1,107,703	6,917,427	11,351,719	70,291	46,614	5,655
							1,511

The exports to China from the United States have grown large since 1855, and as an illustration of their nature, the following may be taken from the official figures, showing the domestic export for 1861:

Gold and silver.....	\$1,623,465	Other articles.....	1,487,782
Cotton goods.....	2,322,831		
Wheat and flour.....	275,646	Total.....	\$5,809,724

Gold, direct from California, and cotton goods form the chief articles of the trade. The description of cottons sent thither was nearly as follows:

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1861.
Brown and white	\$955,768	\$1,174,928	\$2,662,937	\$1,903,616
Colored	131,815	631,149	143,330	408,155
Duck	6,435	8,437	23,758	11,110
 Total.....	 \$1,094,018	 \$1,814,514	 \$2,830,425	 \$2,322,881

When it is remembered that China has a population of 420,000,000, of whom a very large proportion wear cotton goods, and the remainder, to a considerable extent, woolen, and that all these goods are made by hand, or very primitive machinery; the cottons, to a considerable extent, from material imported from India, and known to be far inferior to the American description, it seems to be a matter of almost certainty, now that American goods made by the best machinery of the East, are well introduced, that an almost limitless demand for those goods may spring up. The extent to which English goods have been introduced, is seen as follows:

EXPORT COTTON GOODS—ENGLAND TO CHINA.

	Yarn, lbs.	Goods, yards.	Value.
1844.....	3,399,074	98,798,097	£1,733,027
1852.....	3,170,992	119,168,851	1,507,104
1855.....	3,614,709	41,672,293	638,126
1856.....	5,775,620	112,665,202	1,541,133
1858.....	6,231,991	138,488,957	1,847,976
1859.....	9,198,629	193,935,933	3,185,956
1860.....	8,764,036	222,963,780	3,567,775
1861.....	6,733,914	243,654,141	3,484,241

In 1855 there was a decline in the movement, consequent upon political difficulties; since then the increase has been rapid, mostly in yarns to supply native factories. In this branch of business the United States have done little or nothing. The English sell an aggregate of \$17,000,000 worth of cotton goods, while the United States sell little over \$2,300,000. Yet the English buy the cotton of India, and of the United States, and pay freight both ways, and still take the trade from the United States, which have their own cotton.

While the increased exports to China have been mostly gold, the United States have purchased an increasing quantity of tea, and also of silks, raw silks for purposes of manufacturing here.

The apparent consumption of tea in the United States for the last three years has been as follows:

	Green.	Black.	Japan.	Total.
1859....lbs.	20,722,568	14,188,797	964,440	35,875,805
1860.....	16,298,440	13,548,589	315,306	30,162,335
1861.....	10,394,476	19,142,128	473,418	30,010,022

The whole quantity consumed, according to these figures in the last twelve years, has been 384,021,739 pounds, an annual average of 32,001,813 pounds. If the population and consumption of each year is taken, however, the results are as follows:

	Population.	Consumption, lbs.		Population.	Consumption, lbs.
1850...	23,200,000	27,858,482	1856...	28,000,000	33,622,306
1851...	24,000,000	28,819,120	1857...	28,800,000	34,582,943
1852...	24,800,000	29,779,756	1858...	29,600,000	35,543,580
1853...	25,600,000	30,740,394	1859...	30,400,000	35,875,805
1854...	26,400,000	31,701,033	1860...	31,445,089	30,162,335
1855...	27,200,000	32,661,668	1861...	32,245,089	30,010,022

These figures show the continued increase in the consumption of tea per head in the United States, during a period of great prosperity, in which tea has been free of duty. The events of the present year may be expected to produce a great change, not only by the decline of general business, but in consequence of the war taxes levied on tea. The tariff act of July, 1861, imposed fifteen cents per pound duty.

This circumstance gave rise to a large speculative movement, which resulted in an advance of some four or five cents per pound.

The impulse given by the new tariff was, however, checked by the disaster that, about that time, befel the Union arms in Virginia, and for a while business was prostrate; but towards the end of August the advices received from China proved wholly unpromising with reference to shipments of green teas, and this fact, coupled with that of the rapid reduction of the stock in market here, served to further enhance their value. The advance initiated by the new duty continued during the remainder of the year, and under its influence, as well as that of a constantly diminishing stock, green teas reached a price unknown for many years; certain qualities of gunpowder bringing as much as a dollar per pound. The duty was subsequently raised to twenty cents. The following are the highest and lowest figures of the year:

	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
	Jan., 1861.	Dec., 1861.	July, 1862.
Green—Hyson cargo grade	37 @ 40	75 @ 82	80 @ 85
Young hyson	36 @ 40	73 @ 82	80 @ 83
Hyson skin	30 @ 33	50 @ 53	50 @ 55
Twankay	30 @ 33	50 @ 53	80 @ 83
Gunpowder	38 @ 41	70 @ 78	.....
Black—Oolong	30 @ 32	55 @ 57	60 @ 63
Ningyong	30 @ 32	55 @ 57	.....
Souchong	23 @ 26	43 @ 45	.....
Congou	23 @ 26	43 @ 45	.....
Ankoi	16 @ 18	37 @ 40	.....

In 1859 Japanese tea had just come upon our market, and there seemed to be a growing taste for it. The expectations of the trade have not been disappointed. This description of tea is now established in public favor, and the importation has increased from a mere nominal quantity, in 1859, to nearly half a million of pounds, the estimated receipts of the past year.

The value of the raw silk imported have been, of late years, as follows into the United States:

1856.....	\$991,234	1859.....	\$1,619,157
1857.....	953,734	1860.....	1,780,140
1858.....	1,540,195	1861.....	1,411,416

The great change which present difficulties are producing in the values

of raw materials for clothing, may impart an extra demand for Chinese silks, while it cheapens the opening market for American cotton.

The area of China is computed at 5,000,000 square miles, and the population 420,000,000. The Empire is divided into three parts for administration purposes, China Proper, Manchuina, and the Colonial Possessions. Central China, the flowery land and home of agriculture in that country, embraces near 2,000,000 square miles, one-third of which is classed with the best tillage lands of the world.

The Chinese are alive to the benefits of river steamers, and to the advantages which shipments on European vessels give in safety and certainty of insurance. The internal trade of China, aided by the unusual facilities derived from its water communication, ramifies over all the provinces, and is of inconsiderable magnitude. Junks, barges, and whole fleets of smaller boats cover its canals and rivers, the tonnage of which is said not to be exaggerated in equalling it with the combined tonnage of all other nations! The coasting trade is comparative small, and is much impeded, not only in dangers of navigation along a coast frequently visited by storms of terrific violence, but by bands of pirates, who roam about almost with impunity, and make an easy prey of defenceless traders. The Chinese merchant calculates to lose one venture in three. He now avoids the risk by freighting in foreign bottoms, and this throws a large amount of trade into American hands, other than the direct trade between the two countries. It is evident that with the opening facilities for intercourse, that the American river steamboats penetrating into the vast network of rivers, which command the production of so many millions of industrious persons, have an immense future before them. A considerable number of steamboats has already been sent out to China in the course of the last few years from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, and so far as heard from, with extremely profitable results. A number more are now being fitted out for the same adventure, one or two at New York, but particularly at San Francisco, and it is thought that a large number could follow them with abundant profit to their owners. The extent of country drained by the Chinese rivers thrown open to trade, as well as the disposition of the Chinese to hand over their transport trade to foreigners, opens out an amount of employment for steamers which in the distant future may far exceed that afforded this class of vessels in the Mississippi valley.

In one of the last China papers it is stated that on the Yang-tse-Kiang there were twenty-four steamers, of which nineteen were English and five American. A San Francisco paper learns that six are building in England specially for that trade, and that some disposition exists on the part of the English government to avail itself of the call for steamers in the China market to dispose of some old gunboats. There are also steamers building in England for a line between Shanghai and the ports of Japan.

It is computed that during the rebellion epidemic, now prevailing in China, one million of junks and boats have been destroyed, most of which were on the rivers and canals which feed the great basin of the Yang-tse-Kiang. The operation of steamboats is, it is well known, to shorten the time of transportation, and, by so doing, to virtually double the capital and stimulate the productions of all regions. What may not, therefore, be expected from their influence upon the million of boats in the great and rich basin, to which a foreign demand for its commodities is just imparting new life.

PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN MINNESOTA.

BY J. A. WHEELOCK.

By the territorial census of 1849, the population of the Territory of Minnesota, embracing what is now Dakota, was 4,780. Of this number, the returns show 723 for settlements now outside of the State, leaving the population of the State as now bounded, 4,057. The United States census of Minnesota Territory for 1850, showed a population of 6,077. Subtracting therefrom the number given the previous year for Dakota, not otherwise ascertainable, the result for the State, as now bounded, would be 5,354.

The following table, then, exhibits the growth of population in Minnesota for ten years, within the limits of the present State:

Year.	Authority.	Number.
1849—Territorial census.....		4,057
1850—United States census.....		5,354
1857—Territorial census.....		150,037
1860—United States census.....		172,022

TABLE OF VOTES.

The following table exhibits the increase of the vote at the general elections for Territorial and State officers, and taking into account the degree of excitement and other circumstances attending each election, is valuable as showing the ratio of votes to population, and affording a basis for future calculations:

	No. of votes.	No. persons to one vote.
August, 1849	682	5.94
September, 1851	1,208	....
October, 1853	2,845	....
October, 1855	7,944	....
October, 1857	35,340	4.24
October, 1859	38,917	....
November, 1860.....	34,743	4.95

RATIO OF INCREASE.

The table of population shows a ratio of increase of 56 per cent yearly, from 1849 to 1857, and of less than 5 per cent yearly, from 1857 to 1860.

The table of votes shows an increase of 60 per cent yearly, from 1851 to 1857; of 112 per cent yearly, from 1855 to 1857, and a slight decrease from 1857 to 1860.

The swell and subsidence of the wave of population at the different periods above indicated, mark three well defined phases in the progress of the population of our State.

1. In the years immediately following 1850, the gold discoveries of California diverted immigration from the northwest, and moreover, until 1853 and 1854, the whole of that portion of Minnesota, west of the Mississippi River, was in the occupancy of the Sioux Indians. For these reasons population did not set rapidly towards Minnesota in 1854.

2. Accordingly, the table of votes shows that it was between 1854 and 1857 that the chief immigration to Minnesota took place. Over 100,000

were added to the population of Minnesota between the fall of 1855 and 1857, nearly trebling in two years. This extraordinary influx of population, with its accompanying exaggeration of property values, and wild riot of financial adventure, constitute this period one of the most remarkable in the history of the age, and is not likely to be repeated in the experience of our State.

3. The effect upon immigration of the violent reaction which followed, is shown in the halting pace of population between 1857 and 1860, when the increase was only 22,000 in number, or about 7,000 yearly, of which over 6,600 yearly, or about 19,828 for the three years, were the natural increase by birth, reducing the immigration for the period to about 2,000.

The census was taken at a period when the country was just recovering from the exhausting financial calamities of 1857. In the overflowing harvests of that year a new climacteric of recuperated commercial life was reached—a new period of healthy and vigorous growth was entered on, and now, notwithstanding the gloom of civil war which overhangs the nation, emigration has been pouring in with a new impulse.

The following table shows the absolute yearly and relative increase in the several periods above noted :

		Increase for the period.	Annual increase.	Ratio of an- nual increase.
1849.....	4,057	...	...	...
1850.....	5,350	1,293	1,293	31.6
1855, estimated	50,000	44,650	8,930	168.9
1857.....	150,037	100,037	50,018	100.0
1860.....	172,022	21,985	7,328	14.9

INCREASE COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES.

The increase of population in Minnesota in the first decade of its settlement, has been far greater relatively than that of any other State of the Union, in the corresponding period of growth.

A tabular comparison would occupy too much space, but it will suffice to say that of the Western States starting about the year 1800 or 1810, with about the same population as that of Minnesota in 1850—Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois—were each from 20 to 28 years in reaching the population attained by Wisconsin or Iowa in about 15, and by Minnesota, in 10 years. This fact strikingly illustrates the influence of improved modes of communication in promoting emigration to the West.

The following table will show the movement of population in eight States of the northwest in the last decade, as compared with Minnesota :

	Population 1850.	Population 1860.	Actual increase.	Increase per cent.
Minnesota.....	5,330	172,022	166,692	3,127
Iowa	192,214	674,948	482,734	251
Wisconsin	305,391	775,873	470,472	154
Illinois.....	851,470	1,711,753	860,283	101
Michigan.....	397,654	749,112	251,458	88
Indiana.....	988,416	1,350,479	362,063	36
Ohio	1,980,329	2,389,599	359,270	18
Kansas.....	.....	107,110	107,110	..
Total	4,720,804	7,880,896	3,180,082	

The increase in all the free States was 5,450,916, so that the increase in the northwestern States was 58 per cent, or nearly three-fifths of the whole free growth. Minnesota contributed about five per cent, or one-twentieth of the northwestern increase, about three per cent, or one-thirty-third of the whole free growth, and about two per cent of the entire national gain.

The whole northwest gained in the ratio of 67 per cent over 1850. Minnesota gained 31 fold or 3,127 per cent.

Minnesota has thus grown in the last ten years more than twelve times as rapidly as any of the northwestern States, and nearly fifty times as rapidly as the average growth of all of them.

This is not, however, a fair comparison, as the geometrical ratios of increase are of course greater in the first stages of growth. It will be a better illustration to say that Minnesota shows a more rapid growth in the last ten years, than the most rapidly growing States in the period of their most rapid growth, as the following comparison will show:

	Rates of increase per cent.
Minnesota, from 1850 to 1860.....	3.127
Wisconsin, from 1840 to 1850.....	891
Iowa, from 1840 to 1850.....	347
Michigan, from 1830 to 1840.....	575
Ohio, from 1800 to 1810.....	408
Indiana, from 1810 to 1820.....	510

Minnesota, by this showing, has grown $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as fast in the last ten years as the most rapidly growing State of the Union, in the most rapid period of its growth; six times as fast as the average of the fastest States, and one hundred times as fast as the average increase of the whole Union.

COMPARATIVE INCREASE BY BIRTH AND IMMIGRATION.

It is interesting to trace the respective shares which the collateral agencies of birth and immigration have contributed to our population. The representative population of the State, as it stood on June 1st, 1860, was derived from the following general sources:

Number of persons born in Minnesota.....	32,246
Number of persons born out of the State, but in the United States.....	81,489
Number of persons born in foreign countries.....	57,502
 Whole number of immigrants.....	 138,991
Number not classified.....	785
 Total representative population.....	 172,022

Increment of Births.—The number of persons born in Minnesota, then, is nearly one-fifth, or 18.8 per cent of our whole population.

Of this number there were born before the census of 1850... 1,334
Born in the ten years ending June 1, 1860..... 30,912

The births in the last decade being 18.5 per cent of the whole increase of the decade.

The bearings of this fact will not be fully appreciated without recollecting that five-sevenths of our population have been acquired since

1855, that is in the last half of the decade. From the vote and partial census of 1855, I have the means of estimating the population of that year at about 50,000, leaving 122,022 as the increase of five succeeding years.

During the semi-decade ending with 1855, the deficiency of females was notoriously much greater than since then; so much so, indeed, as to have been felt as a serious social inconvenience.

The aggravated operation of this cause in California in 1850, reduced the annual proportion of births to 0.29 per cent or less than three to every one thousand of the population. The average annual ratio for the United States, is 2.75 per cent. In Minnesota, for the first half of the last census decade, the annual ratio could not have exceeded 2.5 per cent, except in 1850, when the half-breed and Indian women of the country replenished the easy domestic circles of our trading and trapping population in a ratio of 2.77 per cent.

Applying a ratio of 2.5 per cent to the progressive scale of population for the period, as estimated from the current vote, we have the following as the increment of births:

	Population.	No. of births.
1851.....	7,000	175
1852.....	10,000	250
1853.....	18,000	450
1854.....	30,000	750
1855.....	50,000	1,250
Total number of births for the period.....		2,875

During the five remaining years of the decade, the births were therefore 28,037, which, assuming a cumulative increase in the annual ratio of births, as society matured, and as the disparity between the sexes decreased, were probably distributed upon the ascending series of the scale of population, nearly as follows:

	Population.	Ratio per cent of births.	No. of births.
1856.....	100,000	2.95	2,956
1857.....	150,037	3.50	5,251
1858.....	152,000	4.00	6,080
1859.....	161,250	4.10	6,611
1860.....	172,022	4.15	7,137

Total number of births for the period..... 28,037

REMARKABLE FECUNDITY OF OUR POPULATION.

This table, whose correctness in the main cannot be disputed, shows a degree of local fecundity, if the numerical ratios of births can be so called, as unparalleled, so far as I know, in the recorded statistics of population, as has been the rapid concentration of the social elements necessary to produce the result.

This will better appear by comparison with the most prolific States of the Union in 1850. In Minnesota, the ratio of births per cent of population in 1860, was about 4.15 per cent. In Wisconsin, in 1850, it was 3.41; in Iowa, 3.17; in Indiana, 3.27; in Missouri, 3.30; and in polygamous Utah, 3.80, while the average of all the States was 2.75. Minnesota is therefore more than 50 per cent more prolific than the average of the Union, and more than twice as productive as New Hampshire and Vermont.

CAUSE OF THE LARGE PROPORTION OF BIRTHS.

The reasons of this extraordinary fecundity are obvious. It is only the young who emigrate. Our adult population is almost universally in the prime of youthful vigor—at an age when women are most fruitful—and in such circumstances as remove the social obstacles to matrimony arising from pride or poverty, while the isolation of a sparsely settled agricultural community adds intensity to all the natural motives which lead man to seek the companionship of the other sex. I have not yet tabulated the ages of our population, but a partial examination shows that over nine-tenths are under the age of 40 years, and four-fifths under the age of 30 years, while over two-fifths, or about 70,000, are at the most fruitful period of life, between 20 and 40.

This large predominance of the youthful classes in our population is, however, defeated of its full effect upon the natal roll from the great numerical disparity of the sexes.

The whole number of males is.....	92,588
The whole number of females.....	78,649
Excess of males	13,939

These masculine supernumeraries belong to the adult class, and are chiefly resident in our larger towns. Subtracting this neutral element from the productive part of our population, and supposing the equated remainder of the sexes married, we will have about 56,000 married persons under forty years of age, or 28,000 families, being 7,818 less the number of families—persons living in separate tenements—enumerated in the census. The remainder are either married persons over forty years of age, or unmarried persons occupying dwellings. We have, then, a little more than one birth annually to every four productive families, and one birth to five of the whole number of families. If our 13,882 bachelors were auspiciously mated, the number of births would be increased in the natural course of events about 3,720 per year, making the total annual increment of population by births, 10,825—or about $6\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the population—which without any accessions from abroad would give us a population by 1870 of 317,000.

IMMIGRATION.

Let us now compare the native with the immigrant increase:

The whole classified population of the State on June 1, 1860.	171,237
The whole number of persons born in the State was.....	32,246

The whole number of immigrants being.....	138,991
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The immigrants being 81.17 per cent of the whole population. But a part of the population, 5,354 in all, belongs to the period prior to the census of 1850.

The whole classified increase of population between 1850 and 1860 was.....	165,883
Increase by birth.....	30,912
Increase by immigration.....	134,971

The native increase being 18.5 per cent of the whole increase of the decade, and the immigrant increase being 81.4 per cent of the whole.

I have already indicated the disastrous year 1857 as an epochal crisis in the history of the movement of population in Minnesota. The influence of the commercial collapse of that year is graphically portrayed in its effects upon the growth of population, and especially in the almost complete suspension, for a time of immigration.

For the three years before 1857, the increase of population was about.....	100,000
For the three succeeding years it was.....	21,985

But while nearly the whole growth of population before 1857 was derived from immigration, after that year nearly the whole increase was derived from births.

The accessions from these two sources were distributed as follows in the two periods of the decade before and after the census of 1857:

FIRST PERIOD—SEVEN YEARS.

Increase by births from 1850 to 1857.....	11,116
Increase by immigration.....	134,567
Whole increase of the period.....	145,683

SECOND PERIOD—THREE YEARS.

Increase by births from 1857 to 1860.....	19,828
Increase by immigration	2,157
Whole increase for the period.....	21,985

Observe the complete inversion of proportions:

	By birth.	By immigration.
First period—per cent of whole increase....	7.62	90.19
Second period— “ “ “	92.38	9.81

LOSSES AND GAINS OF POPULATIONS.

Of course, the small number above given as the *increase by immigration* since 1857, which is simply the complement of the born increase, does not, by any means, represent the whole immigration of the period. It represents merely the gain by immigration, after deducting the immense loss of population which we suffered in consequence of the business disasters of 1857, when the horde of camp followers in our army of colonization were swept from our borders like chaff before the whirlwind—the speculators, gamblers, and cognate classes, who overran the country in emulous chase of bubbles of their own blowing.

The census affords collateral evidence of this loss of population, in the empty tenements, numbering 4,242, which are scattered over the State, and which represent, according to the present ratios of occupancy, a lost population of 19,000 souls. Our losses and gains of population for three years, from 1857 to 1860, may be thus stated:

Births.....	19,828
Immigration, about.....	22,000
Total accession.....	41,828
Loss by emigration and deaths.....	19,842
Total gain by births and immigration.....	21,985

The causes which drove the large number above named from the State had exhausted their force in 1859. Until that year, so entirely had factious schemes of speculation absorbed the attention of our people, to the neglect of agricultural industry, that they did not even produce food enough for home consumption.

The explosion of values in the financial crash of 1857—the bursting of all the fine schemes of town-building and land speculation of that time, with its terrible recoil of notes and mortgages, left the large majority of our population without any resource. A part of them turned their attention to farming, the rest sought relief from the pressure of the times in emigration.

The effects of this general return to agricultural and other industrial pursuits begun to be witnessed in the fall of 1859, when, for the first time, production exceeded consumption, and a tide of exports began to flow from our borders which has been rapidly widening and deepening ever since, and which has given our State a degree of solid prosperity never attained before. We may reasonably conclude that since 1859, with its well fulfilled promise of better days, there has been no loss of population by emigration from the State; while, on the other hand, the immigration to the State has been constantly increasing.

Estimated Population, Jan. 1, 1862.—Since the spring of 1860, when the census was taken, the influx of emigration has been very considerable. Though I have no data by which to form a judgment except the opinions of steamboat men, and other correspondents at the principal ferries and towns on the Wisconsin and Iowa border—it is certainly below the mark to affirm that 20,000 immigrants have come into the State during the summers of 1860 and 1861. If, now, we may assume the number of births to have continued in the ratio of 1860, or 4.15 per cent, we shall obtain the following result of the accessions of population from June, 1860, to January 1, 1862:

Population, 1860.....	172,022
Increase by births.....	10,861
Increase by immigration.....	20,000
 Total estimated population, Jan. 1, 1862	 202,883

PROBABLE FUTURE INCREASE OF OUR POPULATION.

It has been shown in a preceding page that Minnesota has increased in the last ten years 3,127 per cent, or six times as fast as the most rapidly growing States of the Union, in the decennial period of their most rapid growth. This of course affords no rule for estimating its future growth, except as indicative of its relative position in the scale of progress. An examination of the decennial movement of population in the Northwestern States, establishes the general fact, *that each successive State in the geographical march of population westward has grown more rapidly than its predecessors.*

This fact reeurs with such uniformity in each case as to claim something of the character of a fixed law. The following examples, taking the States in their geographical order from east to west, will show their relative progress for periods of ten years—starting from points of equal population:

		1.	
Population of Ohio.....	1800—45,365	1810—230,760	
Population of Michigan.....	1833—45,000	1843—262,267	
		2.	
Michigan.....	1810—4,672	1820—8,896	1830—31,639
Indiana.....	1800—4,875	1810—24,250	1820—147,178
		3.	
Indiana.....	1820—147,178	1830—343,031	1840—685,866
Illinois.....	1830—157,445	1840—467,183	1850—851,470
		4.	
Illinois.....	1810—12,282	1820—55,211	1830—157,445
Wisconsin	1836—11,686	1846—155,277	1856—600,000
		5.	

The population of Wisconsin in 1830 was 3,452; in 1836, 11,686. Iowa in 1836 had 10,531. Those States must therefore have had a population in 1832 of about 5,500 each, or about the same as Minnesota in 1850. They compare then as to progress in population with Minnesota as follows:

	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Rate of increase in ten years.
Wisconsin	1832	5,500	1842	46,678	748 per cent.
Iowa.	1832	5,500	1841	62,516	1036 " "
Minnesota.....	1850	5,354	1860	172,000	3127 "

So that Minnesota has grown from three to four times as rapidly as those States in the corresponding period of growth. To state this in another form, Iowa, moving at the same pace as Illinois, starting with a population of 192,000 in 1850, should have had in 1860 but 547,200, or 185 per cent increase; but she had in fact 675,000, or 251 per cent increase. Wisconsin, starting in 1850 with a population of 305,000, if she had kept even step with Illinois, should have in 1860 but 640,000, or 116 per cent increase. She had really 776,000, or 154 per cent increase. Again, Minnesota, growing at the same rate as Wisconsin and Iowa, should have had but 56,000 inhabitants, or an increase of 944 per cent. But she had in fact 172,000, or 3217 per cent.

This constant increase in the ratios of frontier growth, rests upon no accidental or temporary conditions. But secondary to these general principles, the causes of the cumulative ratios of frontier growth may be summed up briefly as follows:

1. The rapid increase of the whole population, and its cumulative pressure upon the means of subsistence in the older States, compelling migration to the newer.
2. The rapid increase in the population of the older Western States, makes each of these States, so to speak, a reservoir of emigration to the new States upon their borders. The sources of supply are thus brought nearer and nearer to the frontier every decade, while the volume of emigration is expanding.
3. Improved means of communication. During the early epochs of

western settlement, Illinois was three or four weeks from New York, it is now but three days. Minnesota, which could then scarcely have been reached in six weeks, is now but four days from the Atlantic seaboard.

These are permanent causes. Foreign emigration might be directed to entirely new fields, without greatly diminishing their effect. Looking to the operation of these causes alone, what will be the future growth of Minnesota? Taking as a basis of calculation the neighboring States of Iowa and Wisconsin, the position and characteristics of which are both combined in Minnesota, we have compared their growth with that of Minnesota for the decade corresponding, as to the numerical starting points, with that of Minnesota between 1850 and 1860. We have already shown that Minnesota, in the first decade of her growth, increased in population 3217 per cent, against an average of 892 per cent for the corresponding period of the growth of Wisconsin and Iowa. Starting in 1832 with the population of Minnesota in 1850, Wisconsin was fifteen years and Iowa seventeen in acquiring the population (172,000) which Minnesota gained in ten. Their growth after that period was as follows:

			Ratio of increase.
Wisconsin...	1847—180,000	1857—650,000	261
Iowa	1850—192,000	1860—675,000	251

So that moving upon the same plane of progression as Iowa and Wisconsin, Minnesota, starting upon her second decade with a population of 172,000, should have in 1870 a population of 610,000, or 261 per cent increase; and in 1880, moving only at the speed of Illinois, she would have 1,300,000, or a little over 100 per cent increase. This increase, at least, is assured to us by the pressure of causes permanent in their character, and unceasing in their operation. But much more than this is assured to us by the law of a constantly increasing rapidity of frontier growth which our citations have demonstrated.

In our first decade, in accordance with this law, our population increased more than three times as fast as that of Wisconsin and Iowa for the corresponding period of their growth, dating from the same point in population. If we should allow for the next decade an addition of only 50 per cent over their ratios of growth, it would give us in 1870 a population of 845,000; and if we add 50 per cent only to the ratio of Illinois for the next decade, we shall have a population in 1880 of over 2,112,000—results which we may calculate upon with reasonable certainty.

But to the agencies already noticed, as accelerating the increase of population in the new States, must be added another element in the future growth of Minnesota, which must come into full and effective operation before the close of the present decade, and that is the restricted supply of fertile lands for the formation of new settlements in the West and South, and the consequent inevitable determination of the whole westward movement of population in the direction of Minnesota and the northwestern valleys of whose outlets she holds the keys. Thus imperative physical conditions co-operate with the established laws and tendencies of frontier growth to promise an augmentation of population in Minnesota in the next twenty years, far greater than has been attained in an equal period by any State of the Union.

DISTILLATION OF PETROLEUM.

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE PATENT GRANTED TO CHARLES BLACKFORD MANSFIELD, OF CLARE HALL, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE AND PURIFICATION OF SPIRITUOUS SUBSTANCES, AND OILS APPLICABLE TO THE PURPOSES OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AND VARIOUS USEFUL ARTS.*

THE first part of my invention relates to the manufacture of certain spirituous substances and oils, and consists in treating tars and bituminous substances, or the oils obtained from them, so that the most volatile, oily, or spirituous substances which are contained in them are separated, viz., such as are so volatile that a current of air passed through them at ordinary atmospheric temperatures, will take up so much of their vapor as to burn with a white flame; and this part of the invention also relates to separating from each other certain oils and spirituous substances, which are contained in the tar or oily matter, distilled from any of the different varieties of mineral coal, when coal is distilled either alone or mixed with other substances, either in the process for making illuminating gas, or in any processes in which coal is submitted to destructive distillation, which oils and spirituous substances have not hitherto been obtained separate from coal-tar and from each other. This part of the invention also relates to the conversion of some of the oils and spirituous substances separated from coal-tar into fragrant oil by the action of nitric acid.

Since that part of my invention which is applicable to bituminous oils and tars generally is applicable particularly to coal-tar, I will first describe its application to coal-tar, and will then show its general application to other tars and bituminous oils.

In order that my invention may be most fully understood, I will first state briefly the nature of the substances usually prepared from coal-tar by distillation, and then I will explain what are the peculiar properties of the substances which I obtain, and then I will describe the means pursued by me in order to obtain substances possessing such properties.

It must be understood that coal-tar is not a substance of invariably similar constitution, but that though its constituents are generally the same, their proportions vary in different samples, and the causes of the variations therein are not yet understood.

In the distillation of coal-tar the products which are generally recognized as distinct, and are separated from each other, are ammoniacal water, oil heavier than water, which is usually called dead oil, and oil lighter than water. The light oil, (of which the first and the last por-

* We publish this at the request of several subscribers. So far as these specifications refer to the purification of coal oil, they are of course safe rules to follow in the treatment of petroleum. In fact, the most of the knowledge possessed respecting the distillation, &c., of rock oil, is either directly or remotely derived from this patent, together with those obtained by YOUNG and BROWN.—Editor *Merchants' Magazine*.

tions are sometimes received separately, in which case the first portion only is called naphtha,) comes over at first accompanied more or less with the water, and afterwards the heavy or dead oil which is separated from the light oil by changing the receiver when the distillate begins to sink in the water. Some samples of tar also yield a large quantity of naphthaline, an oil which is solid at ordinary temperatures.

In distilling tar which contains much naphthaline, the last portions of light oil and the first portions of heavy oil will deposit solid matter in cooling. In some tar the naphthaline, together with paranaphthaline, another solid oil, exists in such quantity, that a large proportion of the heavy oil solidifies in cooling. Other samples of tar contain so little naphthaline that no solid matter is deposited, except by the last portions of the oil which are distilled over at the highest temperatures, to which the retorts are generally exposed. The distillation of coal-tar is usually stopped when the oil has ceased to run freely fluid, and a yellow semi-solid matter appears. The light oil, or the naphtha alone, is usually rectified from some heavy oil which it contains by distillation, and is more or less purified by treatment with acid, which is usually concentrated sulphuric acid, if the oil be required colorless, and then forms the rectified coal naphtha of commerce; the less volatile part of the light oil, if separated, and the heavy or dead oil, is not rectified usually, but is applied to coarse purposes in which a pure article is not required.

It is known to chemists that the crude oils of coal-tar contain a quantity of oily matters, some of which are acid, and have received names such as carbolic and rosolic acids and others, and some alkaline, which have been called aniline, picoline, pyrrol, &c.; and besides these an oil which, by exposure to the air, becomes converted into a brown resinous matter. The object of the processes of purification of the oils has been to remove these substances. The nature and properties of the neutral oils, some of which constitute the rectified coal naphtha, have not hitherto been known except that they are hydro-carbons, that is, composed of hydrogen and carbon alone, and that the naphtha has been supposed to be a mixture of several such bodies.

I have thought it necessary to state the above facts in order more readily and clearly to define the nature of this part of my invention, which consists of manufacturing certain hydro-carbons and other substances from tar.

In speaking of temperatures, I at all times refer to the centigrade therometrical scale, (known also as that of Celsius,) in which the freezing point of water is marked, 0 degrees, and the boiling point of water, 100 degrees.

If the unrectified light oil of commerce be distilled without water, it generally commences to boil at about 100 degrees, and continues to distil till the temperature of the boiling fluid reaches 200 degrees, or thereabouts; the last portions often become solid as they cool. The rectified naphtha of commerce of the best sort generally commences to boil at about 90 degrees, and a portion of it (which seldom exceeds one-eighth of the entire quantity) distils over before the temperature in the retort reaches 100 degrees; and the temperature gradually rises as the distillation continues till it reaches about 160 degrees, when the retort becomes generally dry. The rectified naphtha does not solidify or deposit crystals on being submitted to a temperature of 20 degrees, (20 degrees be-

low 0 degrees,) but some samples of the crude naphtha, if so treated, will deposit crystals or solid matters, which consist of naphthaline, and if separated will be found to remain solid at about 20 degrees, and when fused to boil at about, or somewhere above 200 degrees. I mention these properties to distinguish rectified naphtha from the spirituous substances which I manufacture from naphtha or tar. And here I would state that the supposition which prevails among naphtha makers, that "*the strength*" of coal naphtha is determinable by its specific gravity in the same way as that of alcoholic or pyroxylic spirits, is entirely fallacious. In the first place, strength as applied to these spirits means relative freedom from water, with which they will mix in all proportions, and the specific gravity and volatility of the mixture are respectively in direct and inverse ratio to the amount of water in the mixture; so that the specific gravity is a true index of the strength of such spirits, but the term "*strength*" can have no corresponding meaning as applied to coal naphtha or spirituous hydro-carbons, which are not capable of dilution with water. In the second place, the specific gravity is no index of the volatility of the naphtha, or of the quantity of the more volatile spirituous substances which it contains beyond certain limits. If the rectified naphtha has a specific gravity above .875 degrees, taking water to be one, it may be considered as a sign that it still contains naphthaline or some other oil, which boils at a temperature above 200 degrees, or some of the impurities which are removable by acids, and so far the specific gravity is a test of the volatility of the naphtha. But the neutral oils and spirituous substances which compose the pure naphtha (that is, when consisting only of hydro-carbons) are all nearly of the same specific gravity, viz., from .85 to .87, and in practice the specific gravity of the naphtha is rarely reduced so low as .86; and in the state of purity in which the spirituous substances are obtained by rectification sufficient for ordinary purposes, I have found the most volatile of them have a greater specific gravity than some of the less volatile, so that the specific gravity is not a true test of the volatility of naphtha; and I state this lest it should be supposed that the spirituous substances which I produce from coal-tar or coal-naphtha are not different from, or not more volatile than ordinary naphtha, because the specific gravity of the spirituous substances manufactured by me may be the same as or even greater than that of ordinary naphtha.

I believe the only perfect test of the relative volatility of such spirituous substances, oils or naphthas, is by comparison of their boiling points, by which I mean the numbers marked by the index of a thermometer, when the sensitive part of such thermometer is immersed in the fluids, whose volatility is required to be known, the fluids being at the time in active ebullition. The boiling point in such matters is never constant unless the fluids be absolutely pure, and such purity is not easy to be attained in practice in the separation of fluids of different volatility when dissolved in each other, as is the case with the oils and spirituous substances in coal-naphtha, and it is found that the boiling point will continually rise as the fluid boils away into vapor. The points to be particularly noted in so ascertaining the volatility of such fluid are, first, the point at which ebullition commences; secondly, the points about which the largest quantity boils off; and, thirdly, that at which the whole has volatilized; and this test is most conveniently applied in a small glass re-

tort with a tubule closed by a cork through which a glass mercurial thermometer passes, the bulb of such thermometer being placed below the surface of the fluid which is to be maintained in ebullition. The volatility of hydro-carbons may also be roughly estimated in some cases by placing a few ounces of the fluid in a bottle closed by a cork, through which two tubes of about one-eighth of an inch bore pass, one terminating below, and the other above, the surface of the fluid, on a stream of air being forced through these tubes, entering by the former tube and escaping by the latter, and a lighted match being applied to the orifice of the latter, by observing the magnitude and the proportion of white light in the flame, if any, which appears at the mouth of the tube; and this apparatus I shall call a "test bottle," when I subsequently refer to it. And in some cases the non-volatility of hydro-carbons may be ascertained by their non-inflammability at the surface on approach of a lighted match.

I will now proceed to state what are the spirituous substances and oils which I have found in coal-tar, and which I also separate more or less from each other, or manufacture more or less mixed with each other, or with other substances by the methods hereafter described:

First, I have obtained a spirituous substance which is extremely volatile, which boils when pure at about 60 degrees or 65 degrees, does not solidify at 20 degrees, and has a powerful sulphurous or alliaceous smell. This I call Alliole.

Secondly, a spirituous substance which is less volatile than the last, which boils when pure at about 80 degrees, and solidifies at 0 degrees, being the only one of the spirituous substances that can be solidified by a temperature above 20 degrees, having a smell resembling almonds, which I call Benzole.

Thirdly, a spirituous substance which boils at about 110 degrees, and does not solidify at 20 degrees, which I call Toluole.

Fourthly, a less spirituous and rather oily fluid which boils at about 140 degrees, which I call Cumole.

Fifthly, an oil which boils at 170 degrees, which I call Cymole.

The aforesaid spirituous substances and oils are obtained or manufactured chiefly from "light oil," but the Cymole is found also in "heavy oil;" and,

Sixthly, I have found in the heavy or dead oil, an oil which, when pure, boils at about 240 degrees, and is of specific gravity 900, which I call Mortuole.

I now proceed to state how these substances may be obtained, first remarking that I shall describe other properties of some of these spirituous substances and oils when treating of the preparation of each.

(To be continued.)

COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE AND REVIEW.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT PAPER—NEW TARIFF—ADVANCE IN PRICES—ARMY PAY—EFFECT ON TRADE—IMPORTS AT NEW YORK—ENTRIES FOR CONSUMPTION—RISE IN STERLING—EXPORTS FOR NEW YORK—DOMESTIC PRODUCE—SPECIE MOVEMENT—DEMAND FOR EXPORT—HOARDS—RATES OF BILLS—COST OF EXPORT—CALIFORNIA—UNITED STATES STOCKS—SILVER—STAMPS—PAPER CURRENCY—SILVER COINAGE—AMOUNT OF PAPER—GOVERNMENT INTEREST—TAX LAW—GOVERNMENT REVENUE—EXCISE LAW—OPERATION OF—INFLATION BEGAN—RISE IN PRICES—LAW OF FINANCE.

THERE has been a decided change in the course of business during the month, mostly influenced by the course of the government in relation to a paper currency connected with the operation of the new tariff law. The combined operation of these two influences has been greatly to enhance the cost of imported goods, and, as a consequence, to make the course of the fall trade very uncertain, since the higher tariff and the higher rate of exchange became prohibitory, unless the sale prices advance to an extent which will cover the increase. This has taken place to some extent. In many goods the advance has been 30 @ 50 per cent, and importers have, as a general thing, been disposed to hold, while others have been desirous to get into stock, in anticipation of the rise which renewed demands for consumption in paper money, will not fail to produce on moderate supplies of goods. The economy of the past year has left small stocks on the shelves of the storekeepers, as well as great wants with the consumers. The only difficulty in the way of supplying these demands at lucrative rates, is the depression of industry, which has been diverted from its regular productive employments to the service of the armies. It is no doubt the case, a large proportion of those now with the armies, what with the regular pay, the bounties of the government, of the States, and of the cities, earn at least as much, if not more, than in times of peace, and that these earnings, pretty well distributed through the country, are applied to the purposes of trade. But the capital of the country nevertheless diminishes for want of the regular productive employment, and with the decrease of capital prices rise, so that a larger amount of money is required to purchase the same quantity of goods. The imported goods have hitherto felt only the adverse influences to which we have alluded, viz., the duties and exchange. Comparatively, the trade of the port has been as follows:

IMPORTS, PORT OF NEW YORK.

	Specie.	Free goods.	Entered for	
			Consumption.	Warehouse.
January.....	\$168,858	\$2,552,050	\$6,665,396	\$3,141,725
February.....	62,007	3,881,473	7,058,174	3,870,486
March.....	89,327	3,476,004	10,812,689	4,841,846
April.....	26,152	2,232,315	7,141,197	3,853,218
May.....	110,383	1,146,093	8,091,120	4,600,920
June.....	61,023	1,122,092	7,278,953	2,874,127
Total, 6 months.	\$512,555	\$14,210,027	\$44,645,529	\$23,682,322
" 1861....	25,909,668	17,285,911	31,991,257	28,672,040
				\$85,050,433
				103,858,876

The quantity of goods entered for consumption has diminished for the month, as compared with May, and that entered warehouse has also been less. The doubtful operation of the new tariff, induced dealers to withdraw goods from bond, lest they should be subjected to the higher rates. The aggregate import of goods for consumption shows an increase of 50 per cent, as compared with last year, but the receipts of specie have comparatively ceased. The free goods greatly declined, as the operation of the tariff excluded a greater number of articles from the free list. The rate of sterling exchange has risen during July, 10 per cent, making an important difference in the profits. While this circulation has operated against imports, it has served to stimulate the exports, by affording a larger premium for the bills. This has, in some degree, been counteracted by an advance in the rates of freight, which have ruled very high. For the six months ending with June, the exports of the port were as follows :

EXPORTS, PORT OF NEW YORK.

	Foreign.				Total.
	Specie.	Free.	Dutiable.	Domestic.	
January.....	\$2,658,374	\$27,193	\$149,493	\$12,053,477	\$14,948,437
February.....	3,776,919	49,066	208,757	10,078,101	14,112,848
March.....	2,471,223	65,388	458,917	8,985,176	11,930,714
April.....	4,087,675	56,350	607,678	8,002,094	12,703,597
May.....	5,164,536	76,971	752,797	9,837,693	15,842,097
June.....	9,867,614	43,358	872,561	10,048,832	20,332,375
 Total, 6 months..	 \$27,976,351	 \$318,336	 \$2,550,203	 \$59,005,373	 \$89,850,200
" 1861.....	3,249,438	1,685,329	3,438,463	61,477,439	89,850,669

The exports of domestic produce rose during June, as compared with the previous months. The prices of the leading commodities declined under large supplies, while exchange rose, giving a double stimulus to the movement. The exports of foreign goods were moderate, but the shipments of specie became very important—the aggregate for the month reaching very nearly \$10,000,000, and for the six months, \$28,000,000, being the reverse of the operations of last year, when the imports were very large and the exports small. The apparent value of the business this year, for the port of New York, shows, as compared with last year, as follows :

	1861.		1862.	
	Goods.	Specie.	Goods.	Specie.
Imports.....	\$77,949,208	\$25,909,668	\$84,537,878	\$512,555
Exports.....	66,601,281	3,249,438	61,873,849	27,976,361
Excess of imp'ts	\$11,348,087		\$22,664,029	

The amount of goods to be paid for was nearly double what it was last year, but the exports of specie far exceed what such an apparent balance requires. The shipments were accelerated by discredit arising out of the paper operations of the government.

The specie movement was as follows :

SPECIE AND PRICE OF GOLD.

1861.			1862.		
Received.	Exported.	Received.	Exported.	Gold in bank.	Price of gold.
Jan. 4...	.....	.....	\$442,147	\$23,983,878	2 a 4 prem.
" 11...	\$1,445,385	.....	885,923	1,035,025	26,873,070
" 18...	1,446,219	.....	547,703	26,120,859	4 a 5 "
" 25...	1,246,029	\$22,855	627,767	322,918	26,698,728
Feb. 1...	1,514,154	289,669	.....	810,484	27,479,533
" 9...	1,052,313	115,698	854,000	976,235	28,196,666
" 15...	1,056,426	117,101	614,146	1,156,154	28,114,148
" 22...	.....	187,253	759,247	734,512	28,875,992
March 1...	855,755	176,161	741,109	510,774	29,826,959
" 8...	.....	.....	679,075	585,236	30,436,644
" 15...	815,524	128,316	677,058	477,835	30,773,050
" 22...	.....	91,161	.....	540,968	32,028,390
" 29...	699,597	6,088	490,368	779,564	32,841,862
April 5...	996,445	628,708	581,292	673,826	33,764,882
" 12...	1,110,231	823,906	.....	1,505,728	34,594,668
" 19...	.....	328,127	617,279	693,432	34,671,528
" 26...	844,577	1,000	635,546	1,151,300	35,297,944
May 2...	.....	800	410,804	712,275	35,175,828
" 9...	868,600	27,695	484,019	1,574,166	32,239,868
" 17...	755,102	.....	604,882	1,098,081	30,280,697
" 24...	1,918,355	.....	604,682	988,032	30,672,760
" 31...	2,282,137	500	224,911	881,452	31,397,284
June 7...	1,618,376	650	553,085	1,647,299	31,284,882
" 14...	617,361	18,978	352,391	1,990,327	31,162,048
" 21...	986,143	222,546	612,481	8,156,988	31,047,945
" 28...	.....	2,070	893,212	3,094,101	30,832,626
July 5...	811,268	2,200	.....	2,647,060	31,790,519
" 12...	.....	1,688	641,451	2,424,916	32,098,174
" 19...	1,244,000	1,750	441,179	1,846,028	31,926,609
Total..	24,172,997	8,148,878	13,510,114	84,966,954	.....

The demand for export became very active in June, and still continues so. A considerable quantity of stocks came back from Europe for sale here, and the proceeds were remitted in gold at a time when the disposition here was to hold gold for a rise, in view of the inevitable depreciation which would overtake the government paper in presence of large quantities to be issued. The premium on gold rose rapidly under the double demand, as well for export as for hoarding or holding. It was argued that this rise in gold would prevent its export, by making it too valuable to be remitted. This rise is only relative, however. It is very evident that where there is an active demand for gold to export that its value will rise until it exceeds the point at which it will be profitable to remit it, when the export will cease. On the other hand, if there is a demand for gold at home to hoard, the price will also rise, and, under such circumstances, that rise will bring gold from abroad, or, at least, stop it from going. When both demands exist the rise will take place more rapidly; but the fact that the export demand is the most effective will show itself in the exchanges, which, in the paper medium, rise quite as fast if not faster than gold. The proof of this is seen in the quotations of exchange, which have been as follows:

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

	London.	Paris.	Amsterdam.	Frankfort.	Hamburg.	Berlin.
Dec. 1,	109 a 109½	5.25 a 5.15	40½ a 40½	41 a 41½	85½ a 86	73½ a 74
" 15,	110½ a 110½	5.15 a 5.10	41½ a 41½	41½ a 42	86½ a 87	74 a 74½
Jan. 1,	110½ a 118	5.12½ a 5.05	42 a 42½	42½ a 43	87½ a 88	74½ a 75
" 15,	118½ a 114	5.05 a 4.90	42½ a 43½	43½ a 43½	87½ a 88½	75½ a 76½
Feb. 1,	118 a 118½	5.10 a 4.95	42½ a 43½	43½ a 43½	87 a 88½	75½ a 76
" 15,	115 a 115½	4.97½ a 4.90	42½ a 43½	43½ a 44	87½ a 88½	76½ a 77
Mar. 1,	112 a 118	5.05 a 5.00	42½ a 43	42½ a 43	87 a 87½	75½ a 75½
" 15,	112½ a 112½	5.07½ a 5.08½	42½ a 43	42½ a 43½	86½ a 87½	74½ a 75
" 22,	111 a 112½	5.08½ a 5.00½	42 a 42½	42½ a 42½	86½ a 87½	74 a 74½
" 29,	111 a 112	5.10 a 5.06	42 a 42½	42½ a 42½	86½ a 87½	74 a 74½
Apr. 5,	111½ a 112½	5.07½ a 5.02½	42½ a 42½	42½ a 42½	86½ a 87½	74½ a 75
" 12,	111½ a 112½	5.10 a 5.03½	42 a 42½	42½ a 42½	86½ a 87½	74½ a 74½
" 19,	111½ a 112½	5.10 a 5.08½	41½ a 42½	42½ a 42½	86½ a 87½	74 a 74½
" 26,	111½ a 112½	5.02½ a 5.07½	42½ a 42½	42½ a 42½	86½ a 87½	74½ a 74½
May 2,	112½ a 118½	4.97½ a 5.02½	42½ a 42½	42½ a 47½	87 a 87½	74½ a 74½
" 10,	118 a 114	4.91½ a 5.02½	42½ a 43	42½ a 48½	87½ a 87½	75 a 75½
" 17,	118 a 114	4.96½ a 5.00	42½ a 43	42½ a 48½	87½ a 88	75 a 75½
" 24,	114½ a 115	4.92½ a 5.00	42½ a 43	43 a 48½	87½ a 88	75½ a 75½
" 31,	114 a 114½	4.95½ a 4.91½	42½ a 43½	43½ a 43½	87½ a 88½	75½ a 76
June 7,	114 a 115	4.95 a 4.91	43 a 48½	43½ a 48½	87½ a 88½	75½ a 76
" 14,	117½ a 118	4.75 a 4.82	43½ a 44½	44½ a 45	89 a 89½	76½ a 77½
" 28,	120½ a 121	4.70 a 4.66	44½ a 45	45 a 45½	40 a 40½	78 a 78½
July 5,	120 a 122	4.70 a 4.62½	55½ a 45½	45 a 45½	45 a 45½	79 a 79½
" 12,	127 a 129	4.83½ a 4.81½	48 a 49	48 a 49	42½ a 43½	84½ a 85½
" 19,	128½ a 131	4.87½ a 4.82½	48½ a 49	48½ a 49	43 a 44	86½ a 87½

On the 19th of April, when the inflation may be said to have commenced, because at that time the government paper began to be issued in quantities, gold was, and had been for some weeks, at 1½ premium, and exchange was at 112, giving 10½ as the price of bills in a gold currency. At that rate there was a profit in the shipment of gold to the regular exchange dealers, altogether, individuals cannot ship to a profit under 111, or 1½ per cent above the actual *par*. Since that time both gold and bills have advanced, but bills have kept the lead. For the steamer of July 19th the rate of gold was 19, and of bills 130, which would give 11 per cent as the rate of gold; thus showing that the demand for bills for remittance continued so active as to keep the rate in advance of that of gold. In other words, increasing the profits of gold exporters, and, consequently, the flow did not decline. For similar reasons the receipts from California are much smaller than last year. Nevertheless, the current of specie from the interior and from the channels of circulation continued to flow steadily towards the central point where the premium was the highest. While this rise in bills and specie took place, the prices of United States securities fluctuated as follows:

PRICES UNITED STATES PAPER.

	6's, 1861.			7 3-10, 3 years.	6 p. e. certif.	1 year.	Gold.	August demand
	Reg.	Coup.	5's, 1884.					
February 5,.....	88	89	76½	..	..	..	..	..
" 19,.....	90	90	79	99	..	..	..	..
March 1,.....	93½	92½	85½	99½	..	..	2½	..
" 18,.....	93	93	86	100	..	..	1½	..
" 19,.....	94	94	88	100	..	..	1½	..
" 26,.....	94½	94½	87½	100	97	..	1½	..

	April	—5'2, 1861.—		5'2, 1874.	3 years.	7-8-10, 6 p. c. certif.	1 year.	Gold.	August demand notea.
		Reg.	Coup.						
	1,.....	93	93	87	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$..	
"	7,.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	100	97	1 $\frac{1}{2}$..	
"	30,.....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	par.	
May	10,.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	94	104	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	17,.....	105	105	96	105	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	28,.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	105	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	31,.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	105	100	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
June	7,.....	103	106	96	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
"	14,.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	
"	26,.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
July	5,.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	102	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	12,.....	100	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	103	99	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	19,.....	98	98	85	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	8	

The quotation for the registered stock, July 5, was ex-dividend. The highest point touched by the stocks was July 14, from which time the first issue of government paper ceased to act upon the markets, and the disaster before Richmond had a serious influence upon the government credit. It was also the case that a considerable quantity of stocks came back from Europe for sale, and these, pressed upon the market, depressed the general range of prices, while they enhanced the outward flow of specie. Following the rise in specie, the August demand notes, or those receivable for duties, rose also in value nearly 8 per cent premium. Silver also disappeared from the channels of circulation. The fractions of the dollar under the coinage bill of 1852 are about 8 per cent less in value than the silver dollar. This difference in value was designed to keep the silver fractions from going out of the country, and under this law about \$50,000,000 of those fractions have been coined, of which about \$20,000,000 are estimated to be at the South. It follows that about \$30,000,000 were in circulation at the North, when, by the suspension of the banks, coin ceased to be a circulating medium and rose in value, apparently, for the currency. The fact is, that a depreciation of the paper currency took place, as well in relation to silver as gold, and the metallic medium disappeared. To meet this difficulty, individuals emitted small evidences of debt to be received in the way of trade. This process in 1837, at the time of the former suspension of the banks, having given rise to much inconvenience, the Legislature of New York passed a law prohibiting, under severe penalties, the utterance of such paper, and Congress, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, authorized the use of postage and other stamps as currency. These are of denominations from 1 cent to 5, and of the multiples of 5 up to 70 cents. They are issued by the Assistant Treasury on application for United States notes, and to be redeemed for them in sums of \$5. They are not a legal tender, but are receivable for United States dues. They are not gummed, and are in such form that they cannot be attached to letters or other mailable matter. Such stamps will be exchanged by postmasters for the regular postage stamps, besides being redeemable in treasury notes by Assistant Treasurers. No postage stamps can be thus exchanged at post-offices or redeemed by the Treasury Department unless furnished through the agencies of that department.

The error in the issue, after issuing them at all, was calling them postage stamps, when they are not. They should have been in form of government bonds for one cent and upwards. The designating them stamps is a

mere delusion. It is supposed that the issue will reach an amount at least equal to the silver coin, \$30,000,000, but will probably be much more. The effect of the issue will be to drive all coin entirely out of circulation, and out of the country. Thus, the whole currency of the country is now government paper, from one cent up to thousands of dollars, with very little limit to the issue. The old issues of notes are \$150,000,000; the new issues \$150,000,000; and the stamp issues may reach \$50,000,000. The government holds deposits, payable at call, for \$50,000,000, but as these must be paid with the new notes they are not an additional issue. The circulating paper now authorized is \$350,000,000, and the appropriations of Congress up to the close of the next year \$1,281,201,000. Of this sum, nearly \$580,000,000 is for the army alone, for the fiscal year 1853, and the six per cent stock of the government is at two per cent discount for paper, which is depreciated twenty per cent as compared with gold, and yet the interest on this stock is payable in gold. Thus, August 19, falls due \$1,875,000 interest on 7.30 three year bonds, held by the banks. At the price of gold of to-day the government must pay 20 per cent for it, which will make the interest amount to \$2,250,000, or 9 per cent in paper. This discrepancy between gold and paper cannot but increase as the government paper is paid out, and the pressure upon the government threatens to become more severe from this cause, without apparently helping the government credit, since, as compared with State stocks, it is depreciated 25 per cent.

Hitherto, the government has been without available revenue; since, although the duties received under the tariff have been large, they have been payable in demand notes that are not reissuable. The new tax law authorized by Congress will go into operation September 1st, and will, to some extent, become immediately available. The taxes upon all those transactions payable by stamps will draw into the Treasury a large amount of money, in the shape of government paper, to be reissued. The excise law, however, repeals the direct tax of \$20,000,000 levied last year, and which the States offset against their advances to troops, so that no revenue is to come from that source. The tax law goes into operation September 1st, and will affect business transactions, therefore, to some extent, and will operate in an *ad valorem* manner, increasing the revenue of the government in proportion to the depreciation of the circulating medium. Hitherto general prices have not been much affected by the paper. Gold and exchange were the first to feel it. The process of inflation may be said now, however, to have fairly commenced. Most imported goods have risen in proportion to the rise of exchange and gold. In other words, the depreciation of the currency has become as manifest in merchandise as in bills. In domestic manufactures the advance is also stimulated by the scarcity of cotton. Brown sheetings have risen during the month from 15 to 25 cents, and other fabrics in proportion, while raw cotton has advanced to 50 cents per pound. Many imported dry goods have risen 50 per cent, and in turn, domestic produce, although with large supplies, has risen in value. Flour was \$1 per barrel higher at the close than at the beginning of the month, and it is probable that the paper inflation will continue to manifest itself. Under the law of finance, which makes it impossible to increase the currency, a larger amount of paper may indeed be put out, but its value sinks in proportion, and it represents no more commodities than before.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

AN ACT INCREASING, TEMPORARILY, THE DUTIES ON IMPORTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of August, Anne Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say :

SUGARS AND MOLASSES.

On syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane, or concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, two cents per pound ; on all sugar not above number twelve, Dutch standard in color, two and one-half cents per pound ; on all sugar above number twelve, and not above number fifteen, Dutch standard in color, three cents per pound ; on all sugar above number fifteen, not stove dried, and not above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, three and one-half cents per pound ; on all stove dried refined sugar in form of loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, pulverized, or granulated, and all other sugar above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, four cents per pound : *Provided*, That the standards by which the color and grades of sugars are to be regulated shall be selected and furnished to the collectors of such ports of entry as may be necessary, by the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time and in such manner as he may deem expedient : on sugar candy, not colored, six cents per pound ; on all other confectionary, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugars after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, ten cents per pound ; on molasses, six cents per gallon : *Provided*, That all syrups of sugar or sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be forfeited.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

On cigars of all kinds, valued at five dollars or less per thousand, thirty-five cents per pound ; valued at over five dollars and not over ten dollars per thousand, sixty cents per pound ; valued at over ten and not over twenty dollars per thousand, eighty cents per pound ; valued at over twenty dollars per thousand, one dollar per pound ; and in addition thereto on all cigars valued at over ten dollars per thousand, ten per centum *ad valorem* : *Provided*, That paper cigars, or cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties imposed on cigars ; on snuff, thirty-five cents per pound ; on tobacco, in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, twenty-five cents per pound ; on stemmed, and tobacco manufactured, of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, thirty-five cents per pound.

SPIRITS AND WINES.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law, on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and included in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On brandy, for first proof, twenty-five cents per gallon; on other spirits, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, for first proof, fifty cents per gallon.

CORDIALS.

On cordials, and liquors of all kinds, and arrack, abeyntre, kirschenwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five cents per gallon; on bay rum, twenty-five cents per gallon; on ale, porter, and beer, in bottles, or otherwise, five cents per gallon; on all spirituous liquors not otherwise enumerated, sixteen and two-thirds per centum *ad valorem*: *Provided*, That no lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid, on brandy, spirits, and all other spirituous beverages, than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, but shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof: *And provided, further*, That bottles containing wines subject to *ad valorem* duties shall be liable to and pay the same rate of duty as that fixed upon the wines therein contained.

METAL AND METAL GOODS.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned and included in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise, herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

BAR IRON.

On bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch or more than seven inches wide, nor less than one-quarter of an inch or more than two inches thick; rounds not less than one-half an inch nor more than four inches in diameter, and squares not less than one-half an inch nor more than four inches square, not exceeding in value the sum of fifty dollars per ton, two dollars per ton; exceeding in value the sum of fifty dollars per ton, three dollars per ton; on bar iron, rolled or hammered comprising flats less than one-quarter of an inch thick or more than seven inches wide, rounds less than one-half an inch or more than four inches in diameter, and squares less than one-half an inch or more than four inches square, five dollars per ton; on all iron imported in bars, for railroads and inclined planes, made to patterns and fitted to be laid down on such roads or planes without further manufacture, one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

PLATE IRON.

On boiler plate iron, five dollars per ton.

WIRE.

On iron wire, drawn and finished, not more than one-fourth of an inch

in diameter, nor less than number sixteen, wire gauge, one dollar per one hundred pounds; over number sixteen and not over number twenty-five, wire gauge, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; over or finer than number twenty-five, wire gauge, two dollars per one hundred pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS IRON.

On hollow-ware, glazed or tinned, one-half cent per pound. On sadirons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves, and stove plates, one-fourth of one cent per pound; on band and hoop iron, and slit rods, and all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron, not otherwise provided for, five dollars per ton; on cut nails and spikes, one-fourth of one cent per pound; on iron cables, or cable chains, or parts thereof, seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds: *Provided*, That no chains made of wire or rods of a diameter less than one-half of one inch shall be considered a chain cable; on anvils, seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds; on anchors or parts thereof, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on wrought board nails, spikes, rivets, bolts, bed-screws, and wrought hinges, one-fourth of one cent per pound.

CHAINS, ETC.

On chains, trace chains, halter chains, and fence chains, made of wire or rods, not under one-fourth of one inch in diameter, one-fourth of one cent per pound; under one-fourth of one inch in diameter, and not under number nine wire gauge, one-half of one cent per pound; under number nine, wire gauge, five per centum *ad valorem*; on blacksmith's hammers, and sledges, and axles, or parts thereof, one-half of one cent per pound; on horseshoe nails, one cent per pound; on steam, gas, and water tubes, and flues of wrought iron, one-fourth of one cent per pound: on wrought iron railroad chairs, and wrought iron nuts and washers, ready punched, five dollars per ton; on smooth or polished sheet iron, by whatever name designated, one-half cent per pound.

SHEET IRON.

On sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty, wire gauge, three dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty, and not thinner than number twenty-five, wire gauge, four dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty-five, wire gauge, five dollars per ton.

TIN AND TIN PLATES.

On tin plates galvanized, galvanized iron, or iron coated with any metal by electric batteries, one-half cent per pound; on locomotive tire, or parts thereof, one cent per pound; on mill-irons, and mill-crank of wrought irons and wrought iron for ships, steam-engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, one-fourth of one cent per pound; on screws, commonly called wood screws, one cent and a half per pound; on screws, washed or plated, and all other screws of iron, except wood screws, five per centum *ad valorem*; on all manufactures of iron, not otherwise provided for, five per centum *ad valorem*.

CAST IRON.

On cast iron, steam, gas, and water pipes, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, nor exempted from duty, five per centum *ad valorem*: *Provided*, That the fol-

lowing descriptions of iron, manufactures of iron, and manufactures of steel, shall not be subject to any additional duty or rates of duty under the provisions of this act, that is to say: iron in pigs, cast iron butts and hinges, old scrap iron, malleable iron, and malleable iron castings, not otherwise provided for, cut tacks, brads, and sprigs, cross-cut, mill, pit, and drag saws.

STEEL.

On steel in ingots, bars, sheets, or wire, not less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, valued at seven cents per pound or less, one-fourth of one cent per pound; valued at above seven cents per pound, and not above eleven cents per pound, one-half cent per pound; valued above eleven cents per pound, and on steel-wire and steel in any form, not otherwise provided for, five per centum *ad valorem*; on skates valued at twenty cents or less per pair, two cents per pair; when valued at over twenty cents per pair, five per centum *ad valorem*; on iron squares, marked on one side, two cents and a half per pound; on all other squares made of iron or steel, five cents per pound; on files, rasps, and floats, of all descriptions, two cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, five per centum *ad valorem*; on all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, five per centum *ad valorem*: *Provided*, That no allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage shall be hereafter made in consequence of rust of iron or steel, or upon the manufactures of iron or steel.

COAL.

On bituminous coal, ten cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on all other coal, ten cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on coke and culm of coal, five per centum *ad valorem*.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned and included in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

COPPER.

On copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, called brazier's copper, and other sheets and manufactures of copper, not otherwise provided for, five per centum *ad valorem*.

ZINC, SPELTER, ETC.

On zinc, spelter, and teuteneque, unmanufactured, in blocks or pigs, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on zinc, spelter, and teuteneque, in sheets, one-half of one cent per pound.

LEAD.

On lead, in pipes and shot, three-fourths of one cent per pound; on brass, in bars or pigs, and old brass, fit only to be remanufactured, five per centum *ad valorem*.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there

shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say :

DRUGS, DYES, ETC.

Acid, boracic, five cents per pound ; citric, ten cents per pound ; oxalic, four cents per pound ; sulphuric, one cent per pound ; tartaric, twenty cents per pound ; gallic, fifty cents per pound ; tannic, twenty-five cents per pound ; alum, patent alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminum cake, sixty cents per one hundred pounds ; argols, or crude tartar, six cents per pound ; cream tartar, ten cents per pound ; asphaltum, three cents per pound ; balsam copavia, twenty cents per pound ; Peruvian, fifty cents per pound ; tolu, thirty cents per pound ; blanc fixe, enamelled white, satin white, or any combination of barytes and acid, two cents and a half per pound ; barytes and sulphate of barytes, five mills per pound ; burning fluid, fifty cents per gallon ; bitter apples, colocynth, or coloquintida, ten cents per pound ; borax, crude, or tincal, five cents per pound ; refined, ten cents per pound ; borate of lime, five cents per pound ; buchu leaves, ten cents per pound ; camphor, crude, thirty cents per pound ; refined, forty cents per pound ; cantharides, fifty cents per pound ; cloves, fifteen cents per pound ; cassia, fifteen cents per pound ; cassia buds, twenty cents per pound ; cinnamon, 25 cents per pound ; cayenne pepper, 12 cents per pound ; ground, 15 cents per pound ; black pepper, 12 cents per pound ; ground, 15 cents per pound ; white pepper, 12 cents per pound ; ground, 15 cents per pound ; cocoulus indicus ten cents per pound ; cuttlefish, bone, five cents per pound ; cubeba, ten cents per pound ; dragon's blood, ten cents per pound ; emery, ore or rock, six dollars per ton ; manufactured, ground, or pulverized, one cent per pound ; ergot, twenty cents per pound ; epsom salts, one cent per pound ; glauber salts, five mills per pound ; rochelle salts, fifteen cents per pound ; fruit ethers, essences or oils of apple, pear, peach, apricot, strawberry, and raspberry, made of fusil oil or of fruit, or imitations thereof, two dollars and fifty cents per pound ; French green, Paris green, mineral green, carmine lake, wood lake, dry carmine, Venetian red, vermillion, mineral blue, Prussian blue, chrome yellow, rose pink, extract of rosin, or aniline colors, Dutch pink, and paints and painters' colors, (except white and red lead and oxide of zinc,) dry or ground in oil, and moist water colors, used in the manufacture of paper hangings and colored papers and cards, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum *ad valorem* ; ginger root, ten cents per pound ; ginger, ground, fifteen cents per pound ; on gold leaf, one dollar and fifty cents per package of five hundred leaves ; on silver leaf, seventy-five cents per package of five hundred leaves ; gum aloes, six cents per pound ; benzoin, ten cents per pound ; sandarac, ten cents per pound ; shellac, ten cents per pound ; mastic, fifty cents per pound ; copal, kowrie, damar, and all gums used for like purposes, ten cents per pound ; honey, fifteen cents per gallon ; iodine, crude, fifty cents per pound ; resublimed, seventy-five cents per pound ; ipecacuanha, or ipecac, fifty cents per pound ; jalap, fifty cents per pound ; licorice root, one cent per pound ; paste or juice, five cents per pound ; litharge, two and one-fourth cents per pound ; magnesia, carbonate, six cents per pound ; calcined, twelve cents per pound ; manna, twenty-five cents per pound ; nitrate of soda, one cent per pound ; morphine and its salts, two dollars per ounce ; mace and nutmeg, thirty cents per pound ; ochres and ochrey earths, not otherwise pro-

vided for, when dry, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; when ground in oil, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; oils, fixed or expressed, croton, fifty cents per pound; almonds, ten cents per pound; bay or laurel, twenty cents per pound; castor, fifty cents per gallon; mace, fifty cents per pound; olive, not salad, twenty-five cents per gallon; salad, fifty cents per gallon; mustard, not salad, twenty-five cents per gallon; salad, fifty cents per gallon; oils, essential or essence, anise, fifty cents per pound; almonds, one dollar and fifty cents per pound; amber, crude, ten cents per pound; rectified, twenty cents per pound; bay leaves, seventeen dollars and fifty cents per pound; bergamot, one dollar per pound; cajeput, twenty-five cents per pound; caraway, fifty cents per pound; cassia, one dollar per pound; cinnamon, two dollars per pound; cloves, one dollar per pound; citronella, fifty cents per pound; cognac or cennanthic ether, two dollars per ounce; cubeb, one dollar per pound; fennel, fifty cents per pound; juniper, twenty-five cents per pound; lemons, fifty cents per pound; orange, fifty cents per pound; origanum or red thyme, twenty-five cents per pound; roses, or otto, one dollar and fifty cents per ounce; thyme, white, thirty cents per pound; valerian, one dollar and fifty cents per pound; all other essential oils, not otherwise provided for, fifty per centum *ad valorem*; opium, two dollars per pound; paraffine, ten cents per pound; Paris white, when dry, sixty cents per one hundred pounds; when ground in oil, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; pimento, twelve cents per pound; when ground, fifteen cents per pound; potash, bichromate, three cents per pound; hydriodate, iodate, iodide, and acetate, seventy-five cents per pound; prussiate, yellow, five cents per pound; prussiate, red, ten cents per pound; chlorate, six cents per pound; petroleum and coal illuminating oil, crude, ten cents per gallon; refined, or kerosene, produced from the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, or other bituminous substances, used for like purposes, twenty cents per gallon; putty, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; quinine, sulphate of and other salts of quinine, forty-five per centum *ad valorem*; rhubarb, fifty cents per pound; rose leaves, fifty cents per pound; rum, essence or oil, and bay rum, essence or oil, two dollars per ounce; saltpetre, or nitrate of potash, crude, two cents per pound; refined, three cents per pound; seeds—anise, five cents per pound; star anise, ten cents per pound; canary, one dollar per bushel of sixty pounds; caraway, three cents per pound; cardamom, fifty cents per pound; cummin, five cents per pound; coriander, three cents per pound; fennel, two cents per pound; fenugreek, two cents per pound; hemp, one-half cent per pound; mustard, brown, three cents per pound; white, three cents per pound; rape, one cent per pound; castor seeds or beans, thirty-five cents per bushel; sugar of lead, four cents per pound; tartar emetic, fifteen cents per pound; varnish, valued at one dollar and fifty cents or less per gallon, fifty cents per gallon, and twenty per centum *ad valorem*; valued at above one dollar and fifty cents per gallon, fifty cents per gallon, and twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*; vanilla beans, three dollars per pound; verdigris, six cents per pound; whiting, when dry, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; when ground in oil, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; acetous, benzoic, muriatic, and pyro-ligneous acids, cutch or catechu, orchil and cudbear, safflower and sumac, ten per centum *ad valorem*; arsenic in all forms, ammonia and sulphate, and carbonate of ammonia, bark cinchona, Peruvian, Lima, Calisays, quilla, and all other medicinal barks, flowers, leaves, plants, roots, and seeds, not

otherwise provided for; cobalt and oxide of cobalt; quassia wood; smalls; sarsaparilla; tapioca; tonqua beans and sponges, acetic acid twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*; santonin and glycerine, thirty per centum *ad valorem*; on all pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynæs, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public as proprietary medicines, or prepared according to some private formula or secret art, as remedies or specifics for any disease or affections whatever affecting the human or animal body, fifty per centum *ad valorem*; on all essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatic cachous, or other perfumeries or cosmetics, by whatsoever name or names known, used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, fifty per centum *ad valorem*.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, a duty of ten per centum *ad valorem*, that is to say: antimony, crude, assafoetida, beeswax, blacking of all descriptions, building stone of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, calomel, catsup, civet, oil of, cobalt ores, extract of indigo, extract of madder, extract and decoctions of logwood, and other dyewoods; flints, and flint, ground; flocks, waste or shoddy; furs, dressed, when not on the skin; garancine; ginger, preserved or pickled, green turtle, grindstones, unwrought, or wrought, or finished, gutta percha, unmanufactured, isinglass or fish glue, japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; lastings, mohair cloth, silk, twist, or other manufacture of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, and buttons, exclusively, not combined with India rubber; mats of cocoa nut; matting—china and other floor matting, and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; manufactures of gutta-percha; milk of India rubber; medicinal preparations not otherwise provided for; music, printed with lines, bound or unbound; musical instruments of all kinds, and strings for musical instruments of whippit or catgut, and all other strings of the same material; nickel; osier or willow, prepared for basket makers' use; philosophical apparatus and instruments; plaster of Paris, when ground; quills; strychnine; staves for pipes, hogsheads, or other casks, teeth, manufactured; thread lace and insertings; woolen listings.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned and provided for in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On chocolate and cocoa prepared, one cent per pound; on copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, one-fourth cent per pound; on linseed, flax-seed, hemp-seed, and rape-seed oil, three cents per gallon; on saleratus and bicarbonate of soda, one-half cent per pound; on caustic soda, one-half cent per pound.

SALT.

On salt, in sacks, barrels, other packages, or in bulk, six cents per one

hundred pounds; on soap, fancy, scented, honey, cream transparent, and all descriptions of toilet and shaving soap, two cents per pound; all other soap, five per centum *ad valorem*; on spirits of turpentine, five cents per gallon; on starch of all descriptions, one-half cent per pound; on white and red lead and oxide of zinc, dry or ground in oil, fifteen cents per one hundred pounds.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On anchovies, preserved in salt, thirty per centum *ad valorem*; on andirons, made of cast iron, one cent and one-fourth per pound; on barley, pearl or hulled, one cent per pound.

BONNETS, ETC.

On bonnets, hats, and hoods for men, women, and children, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of silk, hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for, forty per centum *ad valorem*; on braids, plaits, flats, laces, trimmings, sparterre, tissues, willow sheets and squares used for making and ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum *ad valorem*.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS..

On books, periodicals, pamphlets, blank books, bound or unbound, and all printed matter, engravings, bound or unbound, illustrated books and papers, and maps and charts, twenty per centum *ad valorem*; on bristles, ten cents per pound; on candles and tapers, stearine and adamantine, five cents per pound; on spermaceti, paraffine and wax candles and tapers, pure or mixed, eight cents per pound; on all other candles and tapers, two and one-half cents per pound; on chicory root, two cents per pound; on chicory ground, burnt, or prepared, three cents per pound; on acorn coffee and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used, or intended to be used as coffee, or a substitute for coffee, and not otherwise provided for, three cents per pound; on coloring for brandy, fifty per centum *ad valorem*; on cork wood unmanufactured, thirty per centum *ad valorem*; on corks, fifty per centum *ad valorum*; on cotton, one-half cent per pound.

FEATHERS.

On feathers and downs for beds or bedding, of all descriptions thirty per centum *ad valorem*; on ostrich, vulture, cock, and other ornamental feathers, crude, or not dressed, colored, or manufactured, twenty per centum *ad valorem*; when dressed, colored, or manufactured, forty per centum *ad valorem*; on feathers and flowers, artificial and parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for, forty per centum *ad valorem*; on fire crackers, fifty cents per box of forty packs, not exceeding eighty to each pack, and in the same proportion for a greater number; on fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, and bulbous roots, and flower seeds, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum *ad valorem*; on gloves, made of skins or leather, forty per centum *ad valorum*; on gun-

powder and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, valued at less than twenty cents per pound, six cents per pound; valued at twenty cents or over per pound, six cents per pound, and twenty per centum ad valorem in addition thereto; on garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem; on hides, raw, and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled, ten per centum ad valorem; on hollow ware and vessels of cast iron, not otherwise provided for, one cent and one-fourth per pound; on hops, five cents per pound: on human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn, twenty per centum ad valorem; when cleaned or drawn, but not manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem; when manufactured, forty per centum ad valorem; on lead ore seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds; on marble, white statuary, in block, rough or squared, seventy-five cents per cubic foot; veined marble, and marble of all other descriptions, not otherwise provided for, in block, rough or squared, forty per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of marble slabs, marble paving tiles, and marble sawed, dressed or polished, fifty per centum ad valorem; on manufactures of bladders, thirty per centum ad valorem; on manufactures of India rubber and silk or of India rubber and silk and other materials, fifty per centum ad valorem; on mustard, ground, in bulk, twelve cents per pound; when enclosed in glass or tin, sixteen cents per pound; on plates engraved, of steel, copper, wood, or any other material, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on plumbago or black lead, ten dollars per ton; on potates, twenty-five cents per bushel; on percussion caps, fulminates, fulminating powders, and all articles used for like purposes, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem; on playing cards, valued at twenty-five cents or less per pack, fifteen cents per pack; valued at above twenty-five cents per pack, twenty-five cents per pack; on pens, metallic, ten cents per gross; on pen-holder tips, metallic, ten cents per gross; on penholders, complete, ten cents per dozen; on rice, cleaned, one cent and a half per pound; paddy, three quarters of a cent per pound; on uncleaned rice, one cent per pound; on seago, and seago flour, one cent and a half per pound; on lead pencils, one dollar per gross.

COPPER AND TIN.

On sheathing copper, and sheathing metal or yellow metal not wholly of copper nor wholly or in part of iron, ungalvanized, in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces per square foot, three cents per pound; on tin in pigs, bars, or blocks, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on tin in plates or sheets, and tagger tin, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on oxide, muriatic, and salts of tin, and tin foil, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned and included in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On Wilton, Saxony and Aubusson, Axminster, patent velvet, Tourmay velvet, and tapestry velvet carpets and carpeting, Brussels carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets, five cents per square yard; on Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets and carpeting, printed on the warp or otherwise, three cents per square yard; on all treble

ingrain and worsted chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, three cents per square yard ; on hemp or jute carpeting, two cents per square yard ; on all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either or other material (except druggets, bockings, and felt carpets and carpetings) not otherwise provided for, five per centum ad valorem : *Provided*, That mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets and carpeting of similar character ; on all other mats, screens, hassocks and rugs, five per centum ad valorem ; on woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool, of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, a duty of six cents per pound, and in addition thereto, five per centum ad valorem ; on goods of like description, when valued at over one dollar per square yard, or weighing less than twelve ounces per square yard, a duty of six cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem ; on endless belts or belts for paper, and blanketing for printing materials, five per centum ad valorem ; on flannels of all descriptions, five per centum ad valorem ; on hats of wool, ten per centum ad valorem ; on woolen and worsted yarn of all descriptions, five per centum ad valorem ; on clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, six cents per pound, and in addition thereto, five per centum ad valorem : *Provided*, That Balmoral skirts, or goods of like description, or used for like purposes, made wholly or in part of wool, shall be subjected to the same duties that are levied upon ready made clothing ; on blankets of all kinds, made wholly or in part of wool, five per centum ad valorum ; on all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of worsted wool, mohair or goat's hair, and on all goods of similar description, not exceeding in value forty cents per square yard, two cents per square yard ; on bunting, worsted yarns, and on all other manufactures of worsted or of which worsted shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, five per centum ad valorem ; on oil-cloth for floors, stamped or printed, of all descriptions, five per centum ad valorem ; on coir floor matting and carpeting, five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned and provided for in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say : First, on all manufactures of cotton, bleached or unbleached, and not colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight five ounces per square yard, one-fourth of one cent per square yard ; on finer or lighter goods of like description, not exceeding one hundred and forty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, one-half cent per square yard ; on goods of like description, exceeding one hundred and forty threads and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, three fourths of one cent per square yard ; on like goods, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, one cent per square yard ; on all goods embraced in the foregoing schedules, (except jeans, denims, drillings, bedtickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloons stuffs, and goods of

like description, not exceeding in value the sum of sixteen cents the square yard), if printed, painted, colored or stained, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of one cent per square yard, in addition to the rates of duty provided in the foregoing schedules: *Provided*, That upon all plain-woven cotton goods not included in the foregoing schedules, and upon cotton goods of every description, the value of which shall exceed sixteen cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of five per centum ad valorem: and provided further, That no cotton goods having more than two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted to a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.

COTTON AND LINEN GOODS.

Second. On spool and other thread of cotton, ten per centum ad valorem.

Third. On shirts and drawers, wove or made on frames, composed wholly of cotton and cotton velvet, five per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On all cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bedtickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloons stuffs and goods of like description, not exceeding in value the sum of sixteen cents per square yard, two cents per square yard; and on all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, bleached, unbleached, printed, painted, or dyed, not otherwise provided for, five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On all brown or bleached linens, ducks, canvas paddings, cotton bottoms, burlaps, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, blay linens, damasks, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp (or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value), five per centum ad valorem; on flax or linen threads, twine and packthread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned and provided for in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

HEMP, ETC.

On jute, Sisal grass, sun hemp, coir and other vegetable substances not enumerated (except flax, tow of flax, Russia and Manilla hemp, and codilla, or tow of hemp), five dollars per ton; on jute butts, one dollar per ton; on tarred cables, or cordage, one-fourth of one cent per pound; on untarred Manilla cordage, one-fourth of one cent per pound; on all other untarred cordage, one-half cent per pound; on hemp yarn, one cent per pound; on coir yarn, one-half cent per pound; on seines, one-half cent per pound.

BAGGING AND DUCK.

On cotton bagging, or other manufactures not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, or flax, or any other material valued at less than ten cents per square yard, three-fourths of one cent per pound;

over ten cents per square yard, one cent per pound; on sail duck, five per centum ad valorem; on Russia and other sheetings, made of flax or hemp, brown and white, five per centum ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, five per centum ad valorem; on grass cloth, five per centum ad valorem; on jute yarns, five per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of jute or Sisal grass, not otherwise provided for, five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all hemp or preparations of hemp, used for naval purposes by the government of the United States shall be of American growth or manufacture: *Provided further*, the same can be obtained of as good quality and at as low a price.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after that day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:—

EARTHEN WARE AND STONE WARE.

On all brown earthenware and common stoneware, gas retorts, stoneware not ornamented, and stoneware above the capacity of ten gallons, twenty per centum ad valorem.

CHINA AND PORCELAIN.

On china and porcelain ware, gilded, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, forty per centum ad valorem; on china and porcelain ware, plain, white, and not decorated in any manner, and all other earthen, stone, or crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, printed, painted, dipped, or cream-colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, and not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem: slates, slate pencils, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate, forty per centum ad valorem; on unwrought clay, pipe clay, fire clay and kaoline, five dollars per ton; and fuller's earth, three dollars per ton.

CHALK.

On white chalk, four dollars per ton; on red and French chalk, ten per centum ad valorem; on chalk of all descriptions not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

GLASSWARE.

On all plain and mould and press glassware, not cut, engraved or painted, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered or gilded, not including plate-glass silvered, or looking-glass plates, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on fluted, rolled, or rough plate-glass, not including crown, cylinder, broad, or common window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches, seventy-five cents per hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches, one cent per square foot; above that and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches, one cent and a half per square foot; all above that, and not exceeding in weight one pound per square foot, two cents per square foot: *Provided*, That all fluted, rolled, or rough plate-glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rate herein imposed.

PLATE GLASS.

On all cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches, three cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches, five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches, eight cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches, twenty-five cents per square foot; all above that, fifty cents per square foot; on all cast polished plate glass, silvered, or looking-glass plates, exceeding ten by fifteen inches, four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches, six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches, ten cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches, thirty-five cents per square foot; all above that, sixty cents per square foot: *Provided*, That no looking-glass plates, or plate glass silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass, of like description, not framed, but shall be liable to pay, in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem upon such frames; on porcelain and Bohemian glass, glass crystals for watches, paintings on glass or glasses, pebbles for spectacles, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, except crown, cylinder, and other window glass, not otherwise provided for, and all glass bottles or jars filled with sweetmeats, preserves, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise, enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, a duty of five per centum ad valorem, that is to say:—

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURE.

Argentine, alabala, or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured; articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal; articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for; Britannia ware, baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for; bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is a component material; braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not otherwise provided for; brooms and brushes of all kinds; canes and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished; capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; caps, hats, muffs, and tippets of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material; caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, worn by men, women, and children, and not otherwise provided for; card cases, pocket books, shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed; carriages and parts of carriages; clocks and parts of clocks, clothing, ready made and wearing apparel of whatever description, of whatever material composed, except wool made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer; coach and harness furniture of all kinds, saddlery, coach and harness hardware, silver plated, brass plated, or covered, common tinned, burnished, or

japanned, not otherwise provided for; combs of all kinds; composition of glass or paste, when set; composition tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, not otherwise provided for; cotton cords, gimpes, and galloons; cotton laces, cotton insertings, cotton trimming laces, and cotton braids, colored or uncolored; court plaster; cutlery of all kinds; dolls and toys of all kinds; encaustic tiles, epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, treasses, and wings, of gold, silver, and other metal; fans, and fire-screens of every description, of whatever material composed; frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, finished, or unfinished; furniture, cabinet and household; furs, dressed; hair pencils; hat bodies of cotton or wool, of which wool is the component material of chief value; hair cloth, hair seatings, and all other manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for; ink, printers' ink, and ink powder; japanned, patent or enameled leather, or skins of all kinds; jet and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; leather, tanned, of all descriptions; maccaroni, vermicelli, galatine, jellies, and all similar preparations; manufactures of bone, shell, horn, ivory or vegetable ivory; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of the bark of the cork tree, except corks; manufactures, articles, vessels and wares, not otherwise provided for, of gold, silver, copper, brass, iron, steel, lead, pewter, tin, or other metal, or of which either of these metals, or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value; manufactures not otherwise provided for, composed of mixed materials, in part of cotton, silk, wool, or worsted, hemp, jute, or flax, manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tamboured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle or other process, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood and satin wood; manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures, articles, and wares, of papier mache; manufactures of goats' hair or mohair, or of which goats' hair or mohair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not otherwise provided for; morocco skins; muskets, rifles, and other fire arms; needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all other descriptions; oil cloth of every description, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes; paper envelopes; paper hangings, and paper for screens or fire-boards; paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial letter, and all other paper, not otherwise provided for; pins, solid head or other; plated and gilt ware of all kinds; prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, and game, sealed or unsealed, in cans or otherwise; ratans and reeds, manufactured or partially manufactured; roofing slates, scagliola tops for tables or other articles of furniture; sealing wax; side arms of every description; silverplated metal, in sheets or other form; stereotype plates; still bottoms; twines and packthread, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; type metal; types, new; umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades; velvet, when printed or painted; wafers; water colors; watches and parts of watches, and watch materials, and unfinished parts of watches; webbing, composed of wool, cotton, flax, or any other materials not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares,

and merchandise, of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That upon all ships, vessels, or steamers, which, after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be entered at any custom house in the United States, from any foreign port or place, or from any port or place in the United States, whether ships or vessels of the United States, or belonging wholly or in part to subjects of foreign powers, there shall be paid a tax or tonnage duty of ten cents per ton of the measurement of said vessel, in addition to any tonnage duty now imposed by law: *Provided*, That the said tax or tonnage duty shall not be collected more than once in each year on any ship, vessel or steamer having a license to trade between different districts in the United States, or to carry on the bank, whale, or other fisheries, whilst employed therein, or on any ship, vessel, or steamer, to or from any port or place in Mexico, the British provinces of North America, or any of the West India Islands: *Provided also*, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed in any wise to impair any rights and privileges which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation under the laws and treaties of the United States relative to the duty on tonnage of vessels: *Provided further*, That so much of the act of August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano," as prohibits the exports thereof, is hereby suspended for one year from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, in estimating the allowance for tare on all chests, boxes, cases, casks, bags, or other envelop or covering of all articles imported liable to pay any duty, where the original invoice is produced at the time of making entry thereof, and the tare shall be specified therein, it shall be lawful for the collector, if he shall set fit, or for the collector and naval officer, if such officer there be, if they shall see fit, with the consent of the consignees, to estimate the said tare according to such invoice, but in all other cases the real tare shall be allowed, and may be ascertained under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe; but in no case shall there be any allowance for draft.

VERIFICATION OF INVOICES.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, no goods, wares, or merchandise subject to ad valorem or specific duty, whether belonging to a person or persons residing in the United States or otherwise, or whether acquired by the ordinary process of bargain and sale, or otherwise, shall be admitted to entry, unless the invoice of such goods, wares, or merchandise be verified by the oath of the owners, or one of the owners, or in the absence of the owner, one of the party who is authorised by the owner to make the shipment and sign the invoice of the same, certifying that the invoice annexed contains a true and faithful account, if subject to ad valorem duty and obtained by purchase, of the actual cost thereof and of all charges thereon, and that no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks are contained in the said invoice, but such as have

actually been allowed on the same; and when consigned or obtained in any manner other than by purchase, the actual market value thereof, and if subject to specific duty, of the actual quantity thereof; which said oath shall be administered by the consul or commercial agent of the United States in the district where the goods are manufactured, or from which they are sent; and if there be no consul or commercial agent of the United States in the said district, the verification hereby required shall be made by the consul or commercial agent of the United States at the nearest point, or at the port from which the goods are shipped, in which case the oath shall be administered by some public officer, duly authorized to administer oaths, and transmitted with a copy of the invoice to the consul or commercial agent for his authentication; and this act shall be construed only to modify, and not repeal the act of March first, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act supplementary to and to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes," and the forms of the oaths therein set forth shall be modified accordingly. And there shall be paid to the said consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent, by the person or persons by or in behalf of whom the said invoices are presented and deposited, one dollar for each and every invoice verified, which shall be accounted for by the officers receiving the same, in such manner as is now required by the laws regulating the fees and salaries of consuls and commercial agents. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require for goods imported under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, signed June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, any other consular certificate than is now required by law. And *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to invoices of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States from beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, until the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. And *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to countries where there is no consul, vice-consul, or commercial agent of the United States.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the date aforesaid it shall be the duty of consuls and commercial agents of the United States, having any knowledge or belief of any case or practice of any person or persons who obtain or should obtain verification of invoices as described in the preceding section, whereby the revenue of the United States is or may be defrauded, to report the facts to the collector of the port where the revenue is or may be defrauded, or to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be, and the same is hereby amended as follows, that is to say: First, in section twelve, before the word "eighteen," where it first occurs, strike out "less than;" second, in section twenty-three, after the words "artists residing abroad," strike out, "provided the same be imported in good faith as objects of taste and not of merchandise," and insert *provided the fact, as aforesaid, shall be certified by the artist, or by a consul of the United States*; and in the same section, before the word "orpiment," insert "ores of gold and silver."

THE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the sixth section of an act entitled "An act to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby amended so that the additional duty of one hundred per centum shall not apply to the invoice or appraised value of the merchandise withdrawn, but shall be so constructed as to require for failure to transport and deliver within the time limited a duty to be levied and collected of double the amount which said goods, wares and merchandise would be liable upon the original entry thereof.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares and merchandise which may be in public stores or bonded warehouse on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, may be withdrawn for consumption upon the payment of the duties now imposed thereon by law; *Provided*, the same shall be so withdrawn within three months from the date of the original importation; but all goods, wares and merchandise which shall remain in the public store or bonded warehouse for more than three months from the date of the original importation, if withdrawn for consumption, and all goods on shipboard on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be subject to the duties prescribed by this act: *Provided*, That all goods which now are or may be deposited in public store or bonded warehouse after this act takes effect and goes into operation, must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon be paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to foreign countries, or may be transshipped to any port of the Pacific, or western coast of the United States at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or western port, as aforesaid, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds paid into the treasury: *Provided, further*, That merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a foreign country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the government: *And provided further*, That all drugs, medicines, and chemical preparations, entered for exportation and deposited in warehouse or public store, may be exported by the owner or owners thereof in the original packages, or otherwise, subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *And provided further*, That the third or last proviso to the fifth section of an act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and no return of the duties shall be allowed on the export of any merchandise after it has been removed from the custody and control of the government; but nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to or repeal section thirty of the act entitled "An act

to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or section four of act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That the privilege of purchasing supplies from the public warehouses duty free, be extended under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to the vessels-of-war of any nation in ports of the United States, which may reciprocate such privileges towards the vessels-of-war of the United States in their ports.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided,* That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force, for the collection of the duties imposed by this act for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this act.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That the ninety-fifth section of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be so amended that no instrument, document, or paper, made, signed, or issued prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall for that cause be deemed invalid and of no effect: *Provided, however,* That no such instrument, document, or paper shall be admitted or used as evidence in any court until the same shall have been duly stamped, nor until the holder thereof shall have proved to the satisfaction of the court that he has paid to the collector or deputy collector of the district within which such court may be held, the sum of five dollars for the use of the United States.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That no part of the act aforesaid, in relation to stamp duties, shall be held to take effect before the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. And so much of said act as relates to the appointment of collectors and assessors shall be held to take effect on the twenty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, instead of from and after its approval by the President.

Approved, July 14, 1862.

JOURNAL OF INSURANCE.

1. MARINE LOSSES FOR FOUR YEARS. 2. REPORT ON MARINE INSURANCE, FOR THE YEAR 1861.
3. MARINE LOSSES FOR MAY AND JUNE.

MARINE LOSSES FOR FOUR YEARS.

COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS LOST, OR PARTIALLY DAMAGED, DURING THE YEARS 1858-61, IN VOYAGES TO OR FROM UNITED STATES PORTS.

	American.				Foreign.				Grand		
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Total.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Total	total.
Steamers.....	54	82	73	87	246	8	11	10	9	83	279
Shipa.....	231	241	213	183	868	22	53	47	47	169	1,037
Barks	143	136	160	113	552	29	58	53	68	208	760
Brigs	138	139	124	112	513	25	34	42	52	153	666
Schooners.....	311	277	292	290	1,170	9	12	23	37	81	1,251
Total.....	877	875	862	785	3,849	88	168	175	213	644	3,993

COMPARATIVE LOSSES ON SHIPS AND FREIGHTS DURING THE YEARS 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Total, four years.
January.....	\$597,550	\$1,362,700	\$1,178,800	\$1,530,100	\$4,668,650
February.....	861,660	1,230,600	1,295,000	955,300	4,342,560
March	954,850	699,400	1,537,450	1,237,700	4,428,900
April.....	767,300	642,400	783,100	778,100	2,970,900
May.....	772,800	1,197,052	946,300	1,189,300	4,105,452
June	645,850	1,413,400	613,800	658,100	3,330,650
July.....	546,000	1,975,100	749,200	572,950	3,843,250
August.....	855,800	1,140,000	493,900	459,300	2,949,000
September.....	698,100	1,023,400	976,600	489,500	3,187,600
October.....	671,800	1,591,700	1,759,000	353,300	4,375,800
November.....	1,867,900	8,208,100	1,800,100	1,132,300	8,003,400
December.....	1,670,100	1,228,900	1,192,750	736,200	4,822,950
Total.....	\$10,909,210	\$16,702,752	\$13,325,000	\$10,092,150	\$51,029,112

COMPARATIVE LOSSES ON CARGOES DURING THE YEARS 1858, 1859, 1860, AND 1861.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Total, four years.
January.....	\$847,300	\$1,419,400	\$1,659,900	\$1,400,500	\$4,827,100
February.....	435,100	1,246,700	1,114,000	1,448,700	4,344,500
March.....	1,555,100	1,159,000	1,894,500	1,410,800	6,019,400
April.....	854,400	599,560	1,480,700	839,450	3,724,110
May.....	992,200	1,193,900	1,243,500	1,686,300	5,065,900
June.....	662,900	1,042,500	859,000	265,400	2,829,800
July.....	840,460	2,252,600	1,662,000	859,550	4,614,610
August.....	584,700	1,044,150	462,400	230,100	2,821,350
September.....	950,800	1,242,900	959,600	466,950	3,620,250
October.....	672,800	2,059,600	1,013,000	347,550	4,092,450
November.....	976,900	6,548,160	1,416,900	681,050	9,618,010
December.....	847,100	749,950	1,800,500	403,700	3,801,250
Total.....	\$9,219,260	\$20,553,420	\$15,016,000	\$9,490,050	\$54,278,730

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE LOSSES ON VESSELS, FREIGHTS, AND CARGOES, DURING THE YEARS 1858, 1859, 1860, AND 1861, BEING THE AGGREGATES OF THE PRECEDING TWO TABLES.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Total, four years.
January.....	\$944,850	\$2,782,160	\$2,838,200	\$2,930,600	\$9,495,750
February.....	1,296,760	2,477,800	2,409,000	2,404,000	8,587,060
March.....	2,509,450	1,858,400	3,431,950	2,648,500	10,448,800
April.....	1,621,700	1,241,960	2,213,800	1,617,550	6,695,010
May.....	1,765,000	2,390,952	2,189,300	2,825,600	9,171,852
June.....	1,308,750	2,455,900	1,472,300	928,500	6,160,450
July.....	886,460	4,227,700	2,411,200	932,500	5,457,860
August.....	1,440,500	2,184,150	956,300	689,400	5,270,350
September.....	1,648,900	2,266,800	1,986,200	956,450	6,807,850
October.....	1,344,100	3,651,500	2,772,000	700,840	8,468,250
November.....	2,843,800	9,746,260	8,217,000	1,813,350	17,621,410
December.....	2,517,200	1,973,850	2,493,250	1,139,900	8,124,200
Total.....	\$20,128,470	\$87,256,172	\$28,341,000	\$19,582,200	\$105,307,842

This list embraces both partial and total losses, and includes those only in voyages to or from United States' ports during the years named. The diminished losses reported for the year 1861 are mainly the results of diminished business, owing to the Southern rebellion and the cessation of the ordinary imports and exports of the Southern States. The past year, therefore, forms no criterion of the movements and general results of a series of years; the aggregate losses in the United States trade, for the whole year, being only \$19,582,200, while the average for the preceding three years exceeded \$25,000,000.

REPORT ON MARINE INSURANCE, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF NEW YORK, FOR 1861.

Companies.	Prem. rec'd	Prem. earned during year.	Losses for the year.	Expenses, premium, &c.	Return premium.	Interest on investment.	Net profits.	Interest scrip. &c.	Int. on stock &c.	Dividend.
Atlantic.	\$3,840,286	\$4,165,65	\$2,311,650	\$728,476 included in expenses.	\$1,115,039	30	7	Dec. 31, 1861.	7	Dec. 31, 1861.
Great Western.	1,608,045	*1,462,763	1,314,520	131,732	\$207,257	213,759	6	..	..	Dec. 31, 1861.
Sun.	1,494,160	1,483,263	1,094,566	94,897	\$126,836	166,962	6	10	7	Oct. 4, 1861.
Mercantile	814,525	847,972	615,083	119,799	65,760	157,329	6	12	7 & 4	Dec. 31, 1861.
Pacific.	522,308	589,093	336,696	76,843	73,699	101,866	6	10	..	Dec. 31, 1861.
New York.	685,795	738,374	520,084	770,168	52,998	95,522	6	10	..	June 30, 1861.
Columbian.	1,682,835	*1,622,973	606,951	116,430	\$123,164	131,573	7	..	Dec. 31, 1861.	Dec. 31, 1861.
Commercial	538,147	581,827	354,484	58,768	54,196	119,388	6	10	..	June 30, 1861.
Union.	452,754	518,082	162,077	110,049	79,453	126,057	6	31	..	Dec. 30, 1861.
Orient.	500,416	517,342	268,282	86,318	45,318	144,456	6	18	7 & 8	Feb. 28, 1861.
Neptune.	322,576	343,836	271,705	86,548	59,395	12,878	123,818	..	7	Dec. 31, 1861.
Washington	209,864	205,689	123,180	45,285	25,806	6,587	\$18,004	7	..	Dec. 31, 1861.
	<u>\$11,572,706</u>	<u>\$12,196,376</u>	<u>\$7,897,283</u>	<u>\$1,788,745</u>	<u>\$666,220</u>	<u>\$253,736</u>	<u>\$7,102,989</u>			

ASSETS OF THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF NEW YORK, FOR 1861.

Companies.	Real Estate.	Stocks, Bonds, &c.	Loans on Stocks, &c.	Cash.	Dividends and Claims.	Subscriptions and Claims.	Prem. notes, bills receivable, &c.	Total Assets.
Atlantic.	\$283,760 00	\$2,928,403 81	\$80,341 00	\$246,543 94	\$128,783 02	.....	\$1,618,859 02	\$5,995,689 79
Great Western.	965,899 71	88,000 00	515,884 60	..	..	..	2,611,567 77	7,000,000 00
Sun.	614,000 00	285,791 77	Incl'd in stocks.	118,933 24	44,628 69	..	941,784 06	7,000,000 00
Mercantile.	304,780 00	105,280 00	80,799 67	76,706 38	..	..	706,425 53	1,694,585 13
Pacific.	498,461 20	98,668 63	83,376 90	25,649 48	\$21,062 60	..	660,087 97	1,226,722 97
New York.	68,464 84	426,705 46	24,837 59	61,896 45	..	..	..	943,173 43
Columbian	237,800 00	..	96,138 00	63,396 31	Inc. in b. rec'd	..	350,295 08	922,199 42
Commercial	..	560,926 48	..	39,586 58	..	..	631,619 28	918,458 59
Union.	70,000 00	508,284 00	141,139 65	143,929 68	..	..	320,292 07	920,704 13
Orient.	410,321 50	129,350 00	25,855 16	16,646 49	600,000 00	..	244,872 02	1,426,445 06
Neptune.	122,364 37	29,500 00	7,093 29	48,221 51	88,074 82	..	169,480 13	454,734 12
Washington	..	25,000 00	37,111 54	34,690 73	48,357 13	..	106,124 20	251,288 59
	<u>\$036,924 84</u>	<u>\$7,367,136 30</u>	<u>\$1,626,285 17</u>	<u>\$1,450,810 77</u>	<u>\$671,800 47</u>	<u>\$709,577 32</u>	<u>\$6,123,491 78</u>	<u>\$18,833,014 93</u>

* Less return premium. † For 14 months. ‡ Premium and expenses included in losses. § Including interest in investment. || Loss. ¶ Loss deducted, \$155,386.

MARINE LOSSES FOR MAY AND JUNE.

We publish below a statement of the marine losses for the months of May and June in detail, with the totals each month since January. It will thus be seen that the value of the property lost and missing for the six months, is \$8,659,700—about \$100,000 less than during the same period last year :

LOSSES FOR MAY.

Names.	Master.	From.	To.	Value.
Str. Oriental	Tuzo,	New York,	Port Royal,	\$170,000
Richard, <i>m*</i>	Martin,	London,	Baltimore,	80,000
Santa Cruz	Bennett,	Shanghae,	Yangtsze,	50,000
P. C. Wallace's..	.....	Ship Island,	Mississippi,	23,000
Ship Albert Currier	Raynes,	Rangoon,	Bremen,	40,000
Eliza and Ella ..	Lunt,	Ship Island,	Boston,	40,000
Modern Times, <i>m</i>	Williams,	New York,	Bristol, E,	70,000
Oncauasta, <i>a</i>	Hatfield,	Liverpool,	New York,	35,000
Sultan, <i>m</i>	Hiler,	Boston,	Liverpool,	85,000
Walter Scott, <i>b</i> .	Graffam,	Antwerp,	Soderham,	60,000
Yorkshire, <i>m</i>	Fairbanks,	New York,	Liverpool,	100,000
Zone	Fullarton,	Shields,	Boston,	30,000
Milwaukee, <i>m</i> ..	Rhodes,	New York,	Havre,	105,000
Bark Silver Cloud, <i>b</i> .	Sherman,	.....	New York,	25,000
D. Chapin.....	Tucker,	New York,	Vera Cruz,	15,000
Flight, <i>m</i>	Hawks,	New York,	Liverpool,	35,000
Grapeshot, <i>m</i> ...	Frisbie,	New York,	Barbadoes,	20,000
Robt. Parker, <i>m</i> .	Bounce,	New York,	Queenstown,	25,000
Hartley.....	Hazeltine,	Glasgow,	S. Francisco,	60,000
Diadem, <i>m</i>	Winchester	New York,	Queenstown,	38,000
W. Woodside, <i>a</i>	Parnell,	Akyob,	England,	25,000
Brig East.....	Spates,	New York,	S. Rosa Is.,	15,000
Elmir .....	.....	New York,	S. Rosa Is.,	7,000
Adeline, <i>m</i>	Reynold,	Bordeaux,	Boston,	20,000
M. Slavianni, <i>m</i> .	Randich,	New York,	Queenstown,	20,000
Nahum Stetson.	Smith,	Havana,	Boston,	30,000
Ormus.....	Crapo,	Philadelphia,	Port Royal,	12,000
R. R. Haskins, <i>m</i>	Harding,	Pt. au Prince,	Boston,	19,000
Stade, (Ham)...	Rieper,	Shanghae,	New York,	140,000
Ormus.....	Crapo,	Philadelphia,	Port Royal,	7,000
Flower of the				
Forest, <i>m</i>	Mennie,	New York,	Cork,	29,000
Schr. Anna Maria, <i>s</i> .	Eldridge,	Philadelphia,	Portland,	6,000
Alice P. Dyer..	Sullivan,	.....	Boston,	3,000
Brontes, <i>m</i>	Morton,	Aux Cayes,	Boston,	14,000
E. W. Pratt, <i>b</i> .	Nickerson,	Philadelphia,	Boston,	12,000
Gold Hunter, <i>a</i>..	.....	Halifax, N. S.	New York,	5,000

* Vessels marked *a* are abandoned at sea; those marked *m*, missing, supposed lost; those marked *f*, foundered; those marked *s*, *c*, sunk after collision, and those marked *b*, burned.

Names.	Masters.	From.	For.	Value.
Schr. Mary Mankin, &c	Beers,	New York,	Boston,	50,000
Swallow.....	Manis,	Gardiner,	Boston,	1,800
Wild Pigeon, <i>m</i>	Bailey,	Boston,	W.C. Africa,	7,000
W. S. Tisdale..	Fournier,	Bu. Ayres,	Rio Janeiro,	14,000
Yarmouth.....	Bush,	New York,	Roanoke Is.,	10,000
Caladonia, <i>b</i>	Coombs,	Bangor,	Neponset,	4,500
Alice R. Dyer.	Sullivan,	.....	Boston,	2,000
Smack Manhattan's..	.....	N. London,	New York,	1,500

LOSSES FOR JUNE.

Names.	Masters.	From.	For.	Value.
Ship Beatrice, <i>m</i>	Work,	Cardiff,	Hong Kong,	50,000
Isabel, <i>m</i>	McDonald,	New York,	Liverpool,	64,000
Scargo, <i>a</i>	Howes,	Java,	Amsterdam,	35,000
C. H. Southard.	Howe,	Sunderland,	Genoa,	40,000
Chicago, <i>b</i>	Ryan,	New York,	Acapulco,	75,000
Lucretia	Harding,	Hong Kong,	S. Francisco,	100,000
Forrest City, <i>m</i> ,	Axworthy,	New York,	Rotterdam,	65,000
Bark Tiberius.....	Newman,	New York,	Queenstown,	58,800
Usworth, <i>m</i>	Trumbull,	New York,	Queenstown,	35,000
Eliza & Charles.	Jones,	New York,	Gloucester,	39,000
James Cook....	Blanchard,	Matanzas,	New York,	12,000
O. J. Hayes....	Murray,	Aspinwall,	Pt. au Prince,	15,000
Oregon	Sloap,	Havana,	Bissau,	20,000
Brig Gipsey, <i>m</i>	Olsen,	Boston,	St. Jago,	12,000
Isaac Denison, <i>m</i>	Chapin,	New York,	Para,	18,000
Brittius, <i>m</i>	Williams,	New York,	Queenstown,	23,000
Quango	Brown,	Lingan,	New York,	8,000
Emma	Sherman,	Maco,	Singapore,	14,000
Arabell.....	Newcomb,	Cienfuegos,	Boston,	21,000
Schr. Garnett, <i>b</i>	Spear,	Rockland,	New York,	8,000
Sallie Timmons, <i>f</i>		Baltimore,	Beauf't, N. C,	20,000
Brownstone		Elizabethp't,	New Haven,	1,500
A. E. Douglas, <i>f</i> .	Coleman,	Philadelphia,	Boston,	6,000
Scotia.....		Pictou, N. S.	Dighton,	4,500
Gazelle.....	Kesting,	Port Royal,	New York,	5,000
Harvest.....	Lawrence,	New York,	Providence,	4,500
Str. Gov. Morton, <i>s c</i> .	Goodspeed,	Ship Island,	N. Orleans,	18,000

	Vessels.	Amount.
Total losses for January.....	83	\$1,642,400
" for February.....	48	1,346,200
" for March	77	2,274,800
" for April.....	40	1,224,700
" for May.....	44	1,560,800
" for June.....	27	767,800

Total losses for six months.....	319	\$8,659,700
Same period last year.....	276	8,763,580

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND BOARDS OF TRADE.

1. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE—EUROPEAN LINE OF STEAMERS. 2. BUFFALO BOARD OF TRADE—DEDICATION OF THEIR NEW ROOMS. 3. IRON TRADE MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE—EUROPEAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

OUR Philadelphia friends are now working with considerable earnestness and fair prospects of success, to establish a European line of steamships, hoping thus to reëstablish the foreign trade of that city. This subject was brought to the notice of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, at their meeting held on the 26th of May last, by Mr. GEORGE L. BUZBY, who remarked in substance as follows:—

That the want of steamships for this port (Philadelphia), especially on European lines, had long been felt. The war now raging had for a time suspended every species of mercantile enterprise, but so imperious is our need of such vessels, that our attention cannot long be withdrawn from their construction and employment.

Philadelphia has been slow, too slow in this matter. The encroaching arrogance of a neighboring city, claims mints, air-line railroads, ship canals, &c., &c., at the general expense for her own exclusive benefit. This we would resist by building up our own commerce. Our magnificent river invites us to maritime enterprise. Through it we shall best counteract that spirit of monopoly, which would limit to a few what should be shared by all.

Without steamships our superior railroad connections do not profit us as they should. We want more outlet for the teeming products of the Northwest, and of our own manufactories. Our river is our highway to the world. Let us place upon it the ships.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company comprehends this matter thoroughly. She has been compelled too long to pro rate with eastern transportation lines on produce which should have stopped and found a market here. She cannot see with satisfaction the attempts to arrest and bear away to another city, the freight moving upon her own rails. Her interests demand that this city should be her real terminus. With this view she builds her great grain elevator, lays her tracks to the river, and constructs her spacious docks at the foot of Washington street. Furthermore, she now leads in bringing the project of the Randall European Steamship Line to a practical solution. Under her powerful auspices, the business of the line will be assured and permanent. Nor let it be forgotten, that with the aid of the Randall ships we shall import not only for Philadelphia, but Baltimore, Cincinnati, &c., &c.

In this great undertaking, the Railroad Company asks the co-operation of our citizens, because all are interested. The merchant needs not to be told how deeply it concerns him. Nor yet the manufacturer. Our

bankers must anticipate with pleasure the volume of exchanges consequent upon a growing and mighty trade. The owner of real estate knows that good rents from prompt and willing tenants can only be had where commerce thrives. The mechanic plies his craft with most success in bustling cities, and even the painter and the sculptor resort to marts where commerce accumulates the wealth which fosters genius.

Having delayed so long to build these vessels, we should avail ourselves of what experience has been teaching meanwhile. We must have none but the best. The Randall ship combines in a degree hitherto unknown the elements of speed, safety, economy and comfort. This vessel then should be our choice.

It only remains to invite our citizens to come forward and each in his degree to lend his aid. Already some of our enterprising men have liberally subscribed for the stock of this steamship line. There is yet room for more. It is seldom that a project of such favorable promise is offered to the public. Under the powerful protection and aid of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the friction incident to a new undertaking will, in the present instance, be speedily overcome. It is easy to see how invaluable an ally is a great freight and passenger railroad to a first class steamship line with which it connects. They play reciprocally into each other's hands, the one supporting the other. Let us then come up to this work. If we will only use our opportunities, there is no degree of commercial eminence to which our city may not aspire, and in the end command. The prizes of trade are all within our reach, but they will not come to us unsought. We must be up and doing. *We can do longer afford to wait.*

The gentleman closed by offering the following, which were adopted:—

Whereas, It becomes more evident daily that the commerce of this port can never receive its just development without the more extended use of steamships, built and owned by ourselves—and

Whereas, Without that development every species of property in our city must be deprived of healthy growth and increase—and

Whereas, Our magnificent railroad connections with the interior cannot avail us as they should so long as we lack the best facilities for bearing away from our wharves the products of our own country, and bringing hither those of the old world—and

Whereas, It is understood that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with its accustomed energy, is prepared to take liberally of the stock of the first steamship of the Randall patent, to ply between this port and Europe, provided our citizens will do likewise. Therefore,

Resolved, That every material interest of our people, whether mercantile, manufacturing, or real estate, being directly concerned in the establishment of European steamship lines from this port, we again invite the co-operation of our citizens in this work, revived as it now is, under new and unusually favorable auspices.

Resolved, That the thanks of this community are due to the enterprising men who have recently come forward and subscribed to this great and necessary undertaking.

An article in the *North American*, of the 7th of July, shows the present condition of this enterprise. The writer says:—

“There still lacks a portion of the amount required to complete the

subscription to the capital stock of the first great steamship of the Randall European line; and although the public sentiment in its favor seems to be overwhelming, and in the course of time there will be no difficulty in obtaining all the money needed for four or six first class ocean steamers, yet it is now a matter of the utmost importance that this comparatively small amount of money should be subscribed promptly, in order that the building of the mammoth ship may be at once commenced, as it will take seven or eight months to complete her. We are sure that when our commercial readers reflect on the vast importance of a superior line of European steamships in order to re-establish the foreign trade of Philadelphia, and that this present effort has the support and confidence of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with all its immense capital and influence, of some of the leading banking houses and bankers in this city, parties controlling millions of capital and commanding the influence of many of the firmest and business concerns of this metropolis, and that it has been unanimously endorsed by the Board of Trade, which is the organized representative of the commerce of the city, they will feel no hesitation whatever in doing all they can to insure its immediate success."

BUFFALO BOARD OF TRADE—DEDICATION OF THEIR NEW ROOMS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* tells us that on the 26th of June a large gathering of merchants, members of the bar and press, and citizens generally, met at the new rooms of the Buffalo Board of Trade—where an elegant and bountiful collation of meats, fruits, wines, &c., had been provided—and were addressed as follows by the President of the Board, G. S. HAZARD, Esq.:

Gentlemen: We have met here to-day to resuscitate the Buffalo Board of Trade, to invigorate it with new life, to incite it to increased usefulness, and to dedicate this beautiful and appropriate hall to trade and commerce. I congratulate you on this auspicious commencement of a new era. It betokens a determination to re-establish this institution on a reliable and permanent foundation, and as it was the first organization of this character west of the city of New York, let it be your endeavor to make it first in usefulness.

Associations under the name of boards of trade and chambers of commerce exist in nearly all the commercial cities in this country and in Europe, and the advantages derived from them are being more and more appreciated by business men; so much so that in the successful prosecution of an extensive business, an institution of this character, with a daily 'Change, is considered indispensable. There is an absolute necessity for a common meeting ground where merchants can assemble at an established hour to interchange views and opinions, bargain, buy and sell, and discuss matters of business generally.

A daily 'Change is like a great labor-saving machine, and if time is money, then it is a money-making institution. It presents the best means for promoting that kind of social intercourse, confidence, good will, and unity of interests which are so desirable among business men, and parti-

cularly among neighbors. In view of these advantages you only discharge a duty to yourselves in promptly sustaining the daily 'Change; but in doing so let us look a little higher and beyond the mere personal benefit or convenience it may be to individuals, and take an enlarged view of the purposes of the institution, for the question is frequently asked, "What are the objects of a Board of Trade?" Permit me, briefly, to answer this question. The objects and purposes of a Board of Trade are not only the daily routine of 'Change, but to establish and promote equitable principles and laws of trade, to reform abuses, correct inconvenient and useless customs, and establish those more in accordance with the spirit of the age; to establish a tribunal for settling disputes among its members without resort to expensive and vexatious litigation, and generally to protect the interests of the mercantile classes. Gentlemen, these motives and objects are noble in their character and worthy of your highest consideration and care. The observance of them will tend to elevate the character of your institution, and leave such land-marks and beacon lights as may serve to guide your successors in the business you are pursuing. In the minor details of your board there should be a daily exhibit of the state of your market as well as the markets of those cities with which you are in constant intercourse—the import and export as well as inland movement of all the great staples of the country—weekly and monthly statements of receipts and shipments, and yearly returns of the general business, commercial, manufacturing, and banking of your city, and in fact all statistical matter which can be of any use to the members of your board. In order to carry out these and other kindred measures which may be considered beneficial and necessary to the prosperity of this board, I ask the business men of Buffalo, one and all, to give it their earnest support and co-operation—not hesitatingly and unwillingly, but freely and liberally—for you cannot afford to economize in this matter. There is an old and favorite adage, that "in union there is strength." The truth of this has been exemplified in various ways and is still being demonstrated.

If it is a good maxim in war and politics, it is sound in commerce, and should be the motto of the mercantile classes. That a large and intelligent community owe a duty to themselves to establish an identity of interests, an union, which shall give them strength and make their voice and acts potential. Questions affecting commercial interests are frequently brought before Congress and State Legislatures, but who ever heard of a member of one of those august bodies consulting and advising with merchants on subjects concerning their most vital interests? They seem to be considered outsiders—no politicians, and of course are considered to know nothing of legislation. Heaven forbid that they *should* know much of this modern science. I admit that business men are not infallible, but it seems to me that legislators would be better able to frame useful laws touching the commerce of the country if they would more frequently consult men who have gained their knowledge by experience.

Without an organization you have no power—no voice. With it, you may possibly be heard on questions affecting the interest of the commercial community.

Gentlemen, this Board of Trade is not exclusive in its character; it was not organized for the benefit of any particular class of business men; it is intended for the entire mercantile community, which embraces all who

buy, sell, and get gain, and I would most respectfully invite the merchants, manufacturers, millers, bankers, and other business and professional men of this city to become members of this Board. It is directly for your interest to sustain this institution with a liberal spirit—the tax is not an onerous one, and the benefits, if wisely conducted, are incalculable. It must be made a useful business concern; it will then become popular and necessary for every merchant of good standing, (for none other is wanted here,) to belong to it.

The past year, so full of thrilling and painful events to our country, has been one of unexampled prosperity to our city, and shows the immense strides it is making in wealth and commercial importance. Permit me to go back only twenty-five years, when the entire receipts of breadstuffs at this port amounted to only about one million of bushels. Ten years later the receipts had increased to thirteen millions of bushels—the next decade gave us over twenty-two millions of bushels; five years later, bringing us down to 1861, the returns show the enormous receipt of fifty-eight millions of bushels, and many other articles have increased in proportion. As no other port on the face of the earth can compare with this, Buffalo stands unrivalled.

Situated at the eastern terminus of this great chain of inland seas, she sits like a queen receiving the tithes and offerings of vast possessions. The boundless West, pouring out its millions of bushels of golden grain, is but an infant giant growing stronger and more muscular year by year. The increasing business and rapidly developing resources of that mighty empire will astonish future generations as it has surprised the present.

The marvelous riches of the Indies, which made opulent so many cities of the Old World, sink into insignificance when compared with the stupendous agricultural and mineral wealth of the inexhaustible West.

Gentlemen, the lines have fallen unto you in pleasant places; you have a goodly heritage; it is for you to protect and foster it. You are the commercial representatives of this fair city. On you, perhaps more than on any other class, depends her future prosperity, good name, and position among her sister cities. Let, then, your course be progressive in every commendable effort to sustain and increase the good reputation she enjoys, and by your high standard of dealing and laudable ambition reflect honor on the character of your institution.

At the conclusion of the President's address, which was received with great applause, a letter was read from **GEORGE C. WHITE**, Esq., President of White's Bank, who presented to the meeting five baskets of champagne, accompanied by the following sentiment:

The Buffalo Board of Trade: May its meetings always be harmonious and mutually advantageous, and its members always prosperous and happy.

The sentiment was greeted vociferously, and the President, opening the first bottle of champagne, poured for **Ex-President FILLMORE**, Hon. **N. K. HALL**, and **DEAN RICHMOND**, Esq., who sat beside him, and filling his own glass, rose and drank with the guests.

Mr. **WILLIAMS** then came forward and gave "The health and long life of the Ex-President of the United States, Hon. **MILLARD FILLMORE**," which called forth a storm of plaudits.

Mr. FILLMORE, in response, expressed his surprise at the honor conferred upon him, thanked the author of the toast, and also the company, and proceeded to congratulate the merchants of Buffalo upon the revival of the Board of Trade, and the opening of the beautiful room in which they were assembled. He referred, by way of contrast, to its spaciousness and beauty, to the Royal Exchange in London, and "Lloyd's," the headquarters of the insurance business of the world, in the same city, both of which he had visited on his European tour. Each was entirely devoid of the evidences of taste here presented, lacked a host of conveniences, and the latter, in especial, was not half so commodious as this. The Exchange in Hamburg, Germany, was so small that the floor had to be marked off like a chequer board, every merchant having his separate check, upon which he might always be found standing during 'Change hours. The speaker hoped to see the day when the members of the Buffalo Board of Trade would be so numerous as to require the same system. He concluded by congratulating anew those present upon the evidences of prosperity around them, and expressing himself with them in everything relating to the welfare of Buffalo.

HENRY W. ROGERS, Esq., being called upon, spoke briefly :

He had been a resident of Buffalo only a comparatively short period, but when he came it was no uncommon thing to see vessels leave this port with the means of subsistence for the people of Wisconsin and Illinois. Now the trade was reversed, and Buffalo had become a port of receipt instead of export—the greatest port of receipt and the most important grain market in the new or old world. At no time had she been so strong as at present in wealth or reputation ; and her merchants would only need to avoid reckless speculation and adventure, and keep to the safe highway of legitimate business, to increase her prosperity and greatness ten-fold.

GEORGE B. HIBBARD was the next speaker called for. We append but a brief and incomplete sketch of his remarks. He said : It was scarcely to be expected upon so marked an occasion as the opening of these rooms that any thing should be said except by those immediately connected with the commerce of the place. Nevertheless, all professions were so connected with the prosperity of our commerce as to make the occasion one of importance.

The commerce of the place was to this city what the commerce of the world was to greater interests—the founder of States, the cause of all social development and the source from which springs the completest evidence of a nation's prosperity, its laws. It was appropriate, above all things, that reference should be made to the great internal trade of the lakes. The very cities which sit along the shores were but the hand-maidens of that commerce.

The source of our prosperity, to the great interests of trade, must also be attributed to our ultimate security and existence. Whatever so great a cause could have enabled this country to give the greatest exhibition of power in force or finance known to history ? And in the end, when the great arbitrament, in which arms are the arguments, and the God of Hosts the judge, shall have passed, to the great interests of trade—must we look to restore the time when peace shall live along the farthest horizon of the future, and the constitution shall bend in its protection over all.

Mr. HIBBARD closed with an allusion to the great energy and high character of the business men of the town—to the courage and energy of the business men of the country.

Other remarks were made, but we have not the space for them. At the close a large number of new names were affixed to the Secretary's books, and a considerable amount in dues collected. We are very glad, therefore, that the success of the new enterprise is ensured. No place needs an active Board of Trade more than Buffalo, for many reasons. The yearly reports of such a body cannot be dispensed with. Carefully and accurately prepared statistics of her commerce are invaluable to the whole country, and yet, during the past four years, they have been very faulty and imperfect. We are pleased that this effort is made by men who never fail.

IRON TRADE MEETING.

We find reported in the *North American and United States Gazette* the proceedings of a meeting of the iron manufacturers and dealers, held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in Philadelphia, July 15th. Mr. JOHN WELSH was called to the chair, and Mr. CHARLES WHEELER chosen secretary. The Chairman announced that the meeting assembled under the following call from Messrs. TASKER & Co., THOS J. POTTS, McCULLOUGH & Co., and other representatives of the iron manufacturing interests, dated July 8th, 1862.

"Referring to circular of 5th ultimo, having for its object a reduction of credits from six to four months, it has been decided to call a meeting of those interested in the iron business, to be held at the rooms of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, No. 505 Chesnut street, on Tuesday next, July 15th, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, to which you are respectfully invited.

"We trust you will see the importance of this movement and strengthen it by your presence."

The Chairman remarked that the object of this meeting was to try to get the trade unanimously to consent to a reduction of credits from six months, as has been the rule heretofore, to four months. The object is so apparent, and so evidently for the general good, that there could be no necessity for saying much to enforce it. The circular was addressed to a great many parties, some of whom are here; others have forwarded communications which, if the meeting desire, will be read.

About seventy-five communications were received, the largest portion of which were read by the Secretary.

Mr. Hugh E. Steele then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after the addition of the fourth resolution as proposed by Mr. Samuel J. Reeves, read as follows :

Whereas, a reform in the credit system of the iron trade is desirable for the interest of the consumer as well as of the manufacturer and dealer; and whereas, concert of action is necessary to consummate the same, it is therefore resolved,

First. That the credits on sales on and after the first of August, 1862, be reduced to four months.

Second. That sales for cash should in all cases be held to imply a settlement within ten days.

Third. That the discount for cash should not exceed four per cent.

Fourth. That settlements of bills, whether by cash or note, shall be made in currency equal in value to the United States legal tender notes.

Fifth. The foregoing resolutions are recommended by this meeting as a rule of action for the iron trade, and the individuals and firms consenting thereto pledge themselves that they will give these resolutions their united and hearty support.

Sixth. That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and copies sent to all members of the trade.

These resolutions were fully discussed and unanimously adopted :

Mr. Reeves offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That we recommend the trade to establish the uniform custom of adding the excise at the foot of the bill of sale, and that, when quotations of price are made it shall be understood that the tax be an additional charge.

The chairman remarked, in reference to this resolution, that he thought it ought not to be adopted. It would appear to be setting a bad example to a large community of manufacturers, most of whom would immediately follow in our steps. Every manufacturer of every description would take this action as his guide, and from the smallest article up to the largest the price would be quoted irrespective of the tax, and every account would be rendered with the tax separately stated. The true principle is to look upon the tax as a part of the cost of production, and estimate it in that way. We had better look upon it as a part of the production in all instances. It is a tax upon profits, upon manufactures, and it would be rendered odious if distinguished as the resolution proposes. The chairman thought none of the gentlemen in the trade would, under any circumstances, take a position likely to embarrass the government, or to render its claims on us in the way of taxation in the least degree distasteful. All should concur in efforts to show that these taxes are cheerfully paid.

Mr. Reeves disclaimed any idea of rendering taxation odious, and if such a result could by any possibility follow the adoption of his proposition he would withdraw it. As there seemed to be some opposition to the views expressed in his resolution, he withdrew it.

After making provision for paying the expenses incurred, the meeting adjourned.

JOURNAL OF BANKING, CURRENCY, AND FINANCE.

1. CITY WEEKLY BANK RETURNS—NEW YORK BANKS, PHILADELPHIA BANKS, BOSTON BANKS, PROVIDENCE BANKS. 2. WEEKLY STATEMENT BANK OF ENGLAND.

CITY WEEKLY BANK RETURNS.

NEW YORK BANKS. (*Capital, Jan., 1862, \$69,493,577; Jan., 1861, \$69,890,475.*)

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Weekly Clearings.
January 4,.....	\$154,415,826	\$23,983,878	\$8,586,186	\$111,789,233	\$100,642,429
“ 11,.....	152,088,012	25,878,070	8,121,512	113,889,762	105,834,811
“ 18,.....	149,081,433	26,120,859	7,869,028	113,327,160	107,782,780
“ 25,.....	145,767,680	26,698,728	6,828,017	110,874,786	100,001,959
February 1,.....	144,675,778	27,479,583	6,404,951	112,057,003	93,791,629
“ 8,.....	143,803,890	28,196,666	6,077,417	110,637,557	113,216,297
“ 15,.....	141,994,192	28,114,148	5,762,506	110,480,475	105,102,177
“ 22,.....	139,950,958	28,875,992	5,489,496	109,079,076	111,846,066
March 1,.....	137,674,238	29,826,959	5,363,944	107,974,499	109,854,823
“ 8,.....	133,055,148	30,436,644	5,869,206	108,715,728	113,512,576
“ 15,.....	130,622,776	30,775,050	5,904,866	100,296,704	118,957,978
“ 22,.....	127,615,306	32,023,390	6,260,309	97,601,279	115,376,381
“ 29,.....	125,021,630	32,841,802	6,758,813	94,428,071	106,978,432
April 5,.....	124,477,484	38,764,382	7,699,641	94,082,625	111,836,384
“ 12,.....	123,412,491	34,594,668	8,004,843	93,759,068	114,738,013
“ 19,.....	123,070,263	34,671,528	8,664,668	95,179,340	118,529,377
“ 26,.....	125,086,825	35,297,944	8,118,571	101,897,435	124,896,733
May 3,.....	133,406,418	35,175,828	8,482,782	109,634,535	140,952,471
“ 10,.....	138,948,211	32,239,868	8,830,321	115,559,206	181,118,537
“ 17,.....	142,290,782	30,280,697	8,727,828	120,008,929	167,390,055
“ 24,.....	142,950,149	30,672,760	8,592,676	122,602,864	142,828,565
“ 31,.....	142,671,414	31,397,284	8,535,149	125,434,755	136,893,373
June 7,.....	142,318,881	31,248,882	8,818,603	125,566,961	148,123,103
“ 14,.....	144,014,350	31,162,048	8,814,322	125,643,375	165,521,454
“ 21,.....	146,839,762	31,047,945	8,849,188	126,684,422	168,059,997
“ 28,.....	148,346,422	30,832,626	8,910,344	127,860,708	154,890,445
July 5,....	148,643,718	31,790,519	9,270,815	127,496,534	149,748,923
“ 12,....	147,997,436	32,098,174	9,212,397	127,538,055	167,789,726
“ 19,....	148,827,423	31,926,609	9,155,301	129,485,977	161,066,594

PHILADELPHIA BANKS. (*Capital, Jan., 1862, \$11,970,130.*)

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to banks.	Due from banks.
Jan. 6,....	\$31,046,537	\$5,688,728	\$2,145,219	\$21,896,014	\$3,645,956	\$1,796,805
“ 13,...	31,145,938	5,692,123	2,162,152	21,324,510	8,992,952	1,702,716
“ 20,...	30,601,160	5,733,450	2,120,756	20,698,496	4,120,261	1,575,116
“ 27,...	30,885,606	5,821,323	2,121,146	20,058,098	4,209,006	1,858,688
Feb. 3,...	30,585,319	5,884,011	2,144,398	20,068,890	4,572,872	1,707,136
“ 10,...	29,974,700	5,923,874	2,191,547	19,032,535	4,890,288	1,587,481

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to banks.	Due from banks.
Feb. 17,...	29,388,544	5,849,354	2,191,512	18,692,182	4,661,442	2,052,031
" 24,...	29,280,049	5,867,686	2,230,605	18,777,300	5,205,203	1,935,414
Mar. 3,...	29,303,856	5,881,108	2,343,493	18,541,190	5,218,383	1,828,383
" 10,...	28,083,499	5,864,730	2,575,503	17,375,771	5,181,834	1,733,169
" 17,...	28,723,835	5,897,891	2,632,627	17,253,461	5,342,876	1,649,187
" 24,...	28,350,615	5,915,585	2,707,804	17,066,267	5,210,365	1,774,162
" 31,...	27,831,833	5,884,814	2,904,542	17,024,198	5,100,186	2,134,892
April 7,...	28,037,691	5,886,424	3,878,970	16,636,538	5,607,488	2,231,889
" 14,...	28,076,717	5,912,870	3,496,420	18,112,446	4,868,842	2,634,171
" 21,...	28,246,733	6,046,260	3,525,400	19,011,833	4,548,327	2,504,147
" 28,...	28,793,116	6,052,827	3,613,994	20,223,556	4,470,674	3,128,069
May 5,...	29,524,432	6,049,685	3,759,692	21,316,614	4,531,887	3,828,659
" 12,...	29,066,347	5,728,028	3,867,200	23,002,283	5,118,541	4,981,291
" 19,...	31,121,563	5,529,221	4,045,696	23,385,009	5,597,984	4,804,956
" 26,...	31,539,608	5,587,012	4,186,055	23,973,478	5,472,615	5,120,902
June 2,...	31,747,070	5,588,482	4,335,013	24,884,644	5,373,822	5,372,748
" 9,...	31,951,715	5,632,307	4,354,599	24,973,011	5,161,280	5,355,084
" 16,...	32,132,654	5,630,508	4,298,923	24,807,057	5,036,828	5,396,828
" 23,...	32,554,655	5,609,926	4,324,735	24,148,314	5,144,628	4,800,094
" 30,...	32,911,578	5,578,999	4,430,057	24,410,423	5,583,644	5,233,273
July 7,...	33,206,661	5,545,007	4,749,220	24,307,782	5,733,574	5,422,124
" 14,...	33,118,502	5,579,945	4,859,921	24,183,604	5,936,594	5,415,203
" 21,...	33,086,808	5,613,724	5,005,533	24,485,817	5,794,825	5,219,445

BOSTON BANKS. (Capital, Jan., 1862, \$38,231,700; Jan., 1861, \$38,231,700.)

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to banks.	Due from banks.
Jan. 6,...	\$65,612,997	\$8,920,486	\$6,451,587	\$27,098,839	\$9,187,924	\$8,701,573
" 13,...	64,704,039	8,580,607	6,812,512	25,642,994	9,634,227	8,805,255
" 20,...	64,409,585	8,585,277	6,549,871	25,441,327	9,547,319	9,018,388
" 27,...	63,025,191	8,562,175	6,284,268	24,080,776	9,598,545	8,727,348
Feb. 3,...	62,628,793	8,529,483	6,260,299	23,500,321	9,727,783	8,766,415
" 10,...	62,340,600	8,514,600	6,616,000	22,784,700	9,892,600	8,965,500
" 17,...	62,587,788	8,410,890	6,469,309	22,034,794	9,653,725	8,315,887
" 24,...	62,058,640	8,341,588	6,580,205	21,515,228	9,625,869	8,644,360
Mar. 3,...	61,678,500	8,364,500	6,318,700	21,208,500	9,681,500	8,982,600
" 10,...	61,834,500	8,409,585	6,693,189	20,740,208	9,906,110	8,450,721
" 17,...	61,747,000	8,471,000	6,364,800	20,554,000	9,790,000	7,981,000
" 24,...	61,655,420	8,441,058	6,219,512	20,326,087	9,715,256	7,669,531
" 31,...	61,360,789	8,441,196	5,908,272	19,975,018	9,434,782	6,978,527
Apr. 7,...	61,208,974	8,674,170	6,557,152	21,014,000	9,245,068	8,133,124
" 14,...	61,058,969	8,688,578	6,170,388	21,009,010	8,949,259	7,173,374
" 21,...	61,019,787	8,679,856	5,924,906	21,570,017	8,529,277	6,946,164
" 28,...	60,441,452	8,666,797	5,500,396	22,402,134	8,493,004	7,818,530
May 5,...	59,808,545	8,593,990	5,483,815	23,828,199	8,655,206	9,898,508
" 12,...	59,521,251	8,422,738	5,587,937	24,827,121	9,197,744	11,755,589
" 19,...	60,059,635	8,304,534	5,602,844	25,797,916	9,614,737	13,105,350
" 26,...	60,266,275	8,108,695	5,508,756	26,264,656	10,029,198	13,95,686
June 2,...	60,677,367	8,089,723	5,848,138	26,730,486	10,226,491	13,924,896
" 9,...	62,059,198	7,983,425	5,696,413	26,277,021	10,610,702	12,888,048
" 16,...	62,591,341	7,894,899	5,875,612	25,602,048	10,632,170	11,884,692
" 23,...	68,056,262	7,850,634	6,159,115	25,994,738	10,644,000	12,122,000
" 30,...	68,638,999	7,801,487	6,181,019	26,237,754	10,678,205	12,265,781
July 7,...	64,590,268	7,934,037	6,948,827	26,868,862	11,686,142	13,869,180
" 14,...	65,635,060	7,978,000	7,091,000	26,685,000	12,675,760	13,624,000
" 21,...	65,939,168	7,980,780	6,840,474	26,805,242	13,436,486	14,060,762

PROVIDENCE BANKS. (Capital, Jan., 1862, \$15,454,600.)

Date.	Loans	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to banks.	Due from banks.
Jan. 11,	\$19,356,800	\$408,700	\$1,889,600	\$8,054,600	\$1,099,800	\$918,400
" 18,	19,238,700	402,900	1,890,300	2,899,200	1,071,500	898,500
" 25,	19,160,600	394,700	1,756,500	2,899,600	959,400	1,057,400
Feb. 1,	19,160,600	394,700	1,811,100	2,950,500	871,800	925,500
" 8,	19,087,700	395,900	1,814,300	2,915,200	900,400	984,700
" 15,	19,109,400	394,800	1,784,000	2,762,200	911,100	1,081,000
" 22,	18,869,800	396,800	1,879,100	2,792,700	893,900	1,180,000
Mar. 1,	18,920,500	407,500	1,791,200	2,924,400	958,900	1,283,000
" 8,	18,953,900	405,100	1,973,500	3,030,600	1,181,500	1,598,800
" 15,	18,998,600	408,500	1,848,100	2,946,800	1,108,200	1,484,300
" 22,	19,148,400	408,300	1,879,200	3,060,900	1,985,000	1,107,700
" 29,	19,360,500	411,300	1,867,100	3,078,800	1,021,000	1,165,400
Apr. 5,	19,641,000	417,500	2,102,000	3,124,000	1,115,500	1,068,200
" 12,	19,719,200	416,800	2,036,800	3,017,700	1,081,000	894,800
" 19,	19,644,500	408,600	1,958,400	3,015,900	1,020,400	845,400
" 26,	19,620,300	413,700	1,877,200	3,123,500	948,400	961,200
May 3,	19,538,410	417,378	1,979,828	3,134,601	950,430	1,156,072
" 10,	19,070,200	410,300	1,969,400	3,164,700	1,132,500	1,714,400
June 7,	19,236,100	395,600	2,016,600	3,342,400	1,652,000	2,101,900
" 14,	19,641,600	388,500	2,182,700	3,274,600	1,666,500	1,818,200
" 21,	19,827,500	385,500	2,324,900	3,153,800	1,827,500	1,744,400
" 28,	20,235,500	383,400	2,510,500	3,283,200	1,873,500	1,753,700
July 5,	20,588,800	392,100	2,888,800	3,531,500	1,763,900	1,858,800
" 12,	20,416,400	388,000	2,953,800	3,183,100	1,744,600	1,796,600
" 19,	20,494,600	384,800	2,980,200	3,347,300	1,918,500	2,028,400

BANK OF ENGLAND.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Date.	Circulation.	Public Deposits.	Private Deposits.	Securities.	Coin and Bullion.	Rate of Discount.
Jan. 1, ...	£20,818,190	£7,454,838	£15,936,062	£30,419,730	£15,961,439	3 pr. ct.
" 8,	21,086,675	4,542,974	18,206,488	31,022,505	16,046,017	2 1/2 "
" 15,	21,460,925	4,583,853	16,480,452	29,509,884	16,291,626	2 1/2 "
" 22,	21,697,928	5,467,340	15,366,081	29,464,720	16,350,939	2 1/2 "
" 29,	21,188,876	5,752,063	14,751,486	28,696,456	16,280,869	2 1/2 "
Feb. 5,	21,427,554	5,788,441	14,179,917	28,834,852	15,956,903	2 1/2 "
" 12,	21,286,312	4,884,989	15,526,334	29,010,241	16,042,949	2 1/2 "
" 19,	20,772,726	5,897,144	15,085,843	28,771,812	15,894,405	2 1/2 "
" 26,	20,736,715	5,762,849	14,989,742	29,024,962	15,749,065	2 1/2 "
Mar. 5,	21,217,246	6,755,287	18,737,507	29,692,441	15,673,898	2 1/2 "
" 12,	20,018,685	7,527,911	18,768,718	29,489,795	16,027,111	2 1/2 "
" 19,	20,488,509	8,011,694	18,340,928	28,953,089	16,548,586	2 1/2 "
" 26,	20,814,655	8,418,275	18,154,258	29,140,207	16,812,798	2 1/2 "
April 2, ...	21,501,595	8,456,468	18,622,532	30,398,790	16,849,198	2 1/2 "
" 9,	21,822,105	5,625,814	16,336,169	29,981,793	16,881,940	2 1/2 "
" 16,	22,048,463	5,225,182	15,710,260	29,925,888	16,748,434	2 1/2 "
" 23,	21,655,553	5,584,973	16,915,247	29,022,128	17,172,204	2 1/2 "
" 30,	21,946,997	6,867,375	14,357,007	29,164,075	17,089,446	2 1/2 "
May 7,	21,752,884	7,503,991	18,866,643	28,961,214	17,265,745	2 1/2 "
" 14,	21,618,780	6,804,688	14,948,308	29,076,079	16,919,147	2 1/2 "
" 21,	21,539,430	6,557,811	14,567,871	29,438,044	16,344,940	3 "
" 28,	21,265,561	6,937,808	14,685,087	29,824,704	16,178,815	3 "
June 4,	21,515,263	7,518,007	18,188,136	29,841,864	16,489,723	3 "
" 11,	21,829,641	8,825,516	18,156,662	31,396,492	15,036,100	3 "
" 18,	21,076,059	9,322,949	18,085,271	31,342,547	15,246,453	3 "
" 25,	21,172,057	9,629,594	18,399,245	31,424,661	15,909,638	3 "
July 2,	22,242,361	9,672,345	18,851,869	32,709,039	16,220,771	3 "
" 9,	22,504,490	5,429,939	17,199,715	31,287,912	17,055,537	2 1/2 "

THE COTTON QUESTION.

1. CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA—DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS. 2. CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN QUEENSLAND AND JAMAICA. 3. STOCK OF COTTON IN EUROPE. 4. THE SUPPLY WILL EQUAL THE CONSUMPTION. 5. COTTON IN ALGERIA.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA—DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The European Times, in speaking of the cotton debate in the House of Commons on Thursday the 19th of June, says: This debate has not occurred a day too soon, and if any impetus to the movement on the part of the government were required, it was found in a deputation from the operatives of Lancashire, who had had an interview on the morning of the day on which the debate took place with the Indian Minister. The sufferings of these men and their families appear to have produced a deep impression on Sir CHARLES WOOD. The capacity of India to grow a better description of cotton than previously, and the desire of the manufacturers of this country to use it when it reaches them, was made apparent to the members who were present, as it will be to all who have perused the debate. But there are, nevertheless, formidable difficulties in the way—difficulties which would be almost insuperable if the existing state of things in Lancashire had not a tendency to brace every nerve to attain the desired end. First, there are the ryots, who, poor, ignorant, and superstitious, require every inducement that capital, the best seed, the best training, and the utmost liberality can extend to them. Then come the difficulties of transit, and the expense of railways, the improvement of the Godavery, respecting the capacity of which river under any system of engineering to answer the purpose of traffic, the most conflicting opinions prevail. Again, in the financial position of the Indian Government is found a formidable obstacle. With an expenditure greater than income, and a deficit, at one time formidable, but which is every year becoming less, considerable caution is required respecting the raising of new loans, and the carrying out of vast undertakings with borrowed money. These are, undoubtedly, formidable drawbacks, but the government are willing to meet them in the face of the serious and protracted dangers with which we are threatened.

It appears to have been conceded throughout this debate that years must elapse before we can look again to America for a supply of cotton, and some of the most intelligent speakers expressed their belief that the southern portion of North America would never be able to supply us, as hitherto, with enough of the staple for our own wants. But some of the practical men in this debate held out the encouraging consolation that, with proper care and a wise liberality towards the ryots, Indian cotton might in a short time be brought up to the standard of middling New Orleans, and indeed some small stocks of cotton from the East, answering this expectation, have been received, and their value tested by actual spinning. Setting aside minor considerations, the speech of the Indian

Minister appeared to meet the question very fairly, but enough transpired to show that the production of cotton in India will always be more or less intermittent, more or less of a lottery, as long as the price in the home market is uncertain and the demand irregular. Even when all that the government can be expected to do has been fairly done, the spasmodic efforts now about to be recommenced will relax and ultimately become paralysed, unless the spinners in Lancashire will give up the exclusive dependence they have hitherto placed on America, and extend, even should the South begin to supply us again sooner than is at present expected or believed to be possible, some portion of their patronage to the Eastern supply.

The misery of being exclusively dependent on the Southern States for an article of national existence like cotton has been the cry of the Manchester manufacturers for years past, and, though they have had associations in existence to remedy this evil, they have effected little or nothing towards that end. They have talked rather than worked, crying to Hercules for help without adequately helping themselves, and they now find that they are surrounded by a starving population, and their works and capital suspended. In fact, to such an extent has this lethargy been carried, that the Southern planters conceived themselves masters of the situation, and boldly proclaimed that "Cotton was King." Events, so far, have not quite realised this anticipation, but our sufferings at the present moment, in consequence of the cotton famine, are only inferior to those which the belligerents are themselves enduring on the Western Continent. If the same exertions had been made to procure cotton from India and elsewhere that we have seen put forth during the last fifteen or eighteen months, we should now be spared the distress under which both the operatives and those who employ them in this country are laboring. It was solely and exclusively a Manchester—in other words, a cotton question; but action was deferred until the wolf was at the door, threatening to devour the inmates. Adversity is a bitter school in which to graduate, and we are at the existing hour tasting its bitterness with a vengeance. The truth is, that the wealthy capitalists of the manufacturing districts refused to put their hands into their pockets to provide a remedy, with becoming liberality, until it was too late—until the war was really commenced, and if they had suffered alone, the amount of sympathy felt for them would not have been extensive; but unhappily others, who are by no means to blame, are suffering also, and far more acutely. It is for the poor—for those who have no friends—that our philanthropy is awakened, and we hope that the crisis through which we are now passing will prove an instructive lesson in all future time.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN QUEENSLAND AND JAMAICA.

QUEENSLAND.—The following was received at Liverpool by the June mail, *via* Marseilles:—Three experienced gentlemen have lately arrived in Brisbane with a view to cotton cultivation on a large scale. One of these is managing director of the company lately started by Mr. BAZLEY in Manchester, another is engaged as manager of the Booval Company, and the third agent for a wealthy Sydney firm. Two large emigrant

vessels—the Montmorency and the Clifton—bringing an addition of 450 to our population, have arrived during this month. It has been determined by the government that after October 1st, land orders shall be given to such persons as arrive in Queensland direct from Europe; also, that these orders will not be received in payment for town and suburban lands sold by the government, but only for country lands. We are glad to find that a large number of the emigrants have already obtained employment, and the prospects in the country districts for those who have gone up is also good. One matter we are particularly pleased with, and that is the very respectable class of persons who have come out by both vessels, those who evidently will make really good colonists. This reflects great credit on the judgment of Mr. HENRY JORDAN, the emigrant commissioner, through whom most of the passengers have been induced to venture their fortunes in Queensland.—*Queensland Guardian.*

THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN JAMAICA.—The agent of the Jamaica Cotton Company, at Manchioneal, Jamaica, writes by the same packet as follows:—"I have a great number of people employed, and one week's pay-bill came to £39. I have to turn away the laborers by hundreds, and some of them cry when I do so. We are getting fine seasons for planting, and the cotton is growing beautifully. The Egyptian cotton is coming in fast, and we are also picking Sea Island. Even some of Mr. OGDEN's cotton is blossoming. I have sent round four more bales for shipment, but we find great difficulty in getting it taken. The Royal Mail Steam Company refuse to take it on any terms, and Holt's Liverpool line, will only take it if they have room. I am, however, trying hard to get the fifteen bags sent by this packet—they contain 2,200lb. I am still buying small quantities from the negroes. We will get a good quantity to buy next year, as many people are planting. We have plenty of Mr. WEGUELIN's red bugs, but they do not hurt the cotton in the least, they appear to get into the cotton for warmth, and tumble off directly it is touched. They only come at this season of the year". A Wesleyan minister, writing from the same parish, states:—"You could not have fixed on a better place as a matter of economy, for Muirton is near the shipping place, not even a mile distant from it, and possesses a fine water-power for the gins, and is in the centre of a district that for eighteen miles has not a single property of any description to compete in the labor market, except the governor's property. As an act of charity to the people, so destitute of employment, near at home, by which they can get a little ready money, it is looked upon by them in the light of a merciful Providence, whose 'opportunity was found in their extremity.' There is an abundance of land in this district adapted to the growth of cotton, and though other parts of the island have lands which would yield heavier crops, yet I know no spot where there is less competition for labor, and where the people will be more cheerful in working for moderate wages faithfully and punctually paid. My servant (our cook) planted a tree in 1854, it is a wide-spreading tree in perfection now, and in seeds and cotton has yielded at least eight shillings' worth in the year. Two of my people at Fair Prospect, near Elmwood, picked each 12lb. of cotton in the seed off two trees at one picking, but they had picked cotton before off those trees, and will pick again and again before the year is out."

THE STOCK OF COTTON IN EUROPE.

The following is an estimate of the stock of cotton in Europe on June 1, 1862, as compared with the corresponding period of 1861. The returns are reliable:

		1862.	1861.
Hamburg.....	bales	800	16,700
Bremen.....		350	14,100
Amsterdam.....		1,750	26,800
Rotterdam.....		1,450	8,650
Antwerp.....		500	8,300
Havre.....		38,750	320,750
Bordeaux.....			3,150
Marseilles.....		1,950	8,650
Genoa.....		450	4,500
Trieste.....		1,750	6,350
Glasgow.....		2,000	30,000
London.....		53,000	48,150
Liverpool.....		325,287	1,148,800
		428,037	1,644,900
			428,037
Deficit.....			1,216,863

The annexed figures show the gradual decline in the stock of cotton at Liverpool since the commencement of the second quarter of the year:

		1862.	1861.	1860.
Stock April 4.....	bales	455,950	942,330	906,040
" " 11.....		429,730	884,860	955,640
" " 18.....		389,530	874,330	1,015,880
" " 25.....		398,570	952,740	1,027,290
" May 2.....		367,270	990,690	1,016,630
" " 9.....		348,420	906,810	1,037,130
" " 16.....		365,390	1,049,590	1,111,260
" " 23.....		378,460	1,111,510	1,200,730
" " 30.....		370,330	1,151,010	1,295,570
" June 6.....		324,690	1,148,650	1,358,630
" " 13.....		289,120	1,131,080	1,335,040

The quantity of cotton now on hand is therefore less than one-fourth of the stock in store two years since.

THE SUPPLY WILL EQUAL THE CONSUMPTION.

As to the future supply and consumption of Cotton, the *Exchange Review* of Liverpool says:—

Though the prospects are anything but pleasing, and do not warrant us in looking for any immediate improvement, still we do not think them gloomy enough to force us to abandon the belief that, though our position may not be better, at all events it will not be worse than at present.

We believe that the consumption of cotton has been reduced to its minimum point, and we have reasonable grounds for believing that the supply of the raw material will be equal to the minimum consumption, even supposing the close of the American war to be indefinitely postponed. The present consumption of cotton is about 24,000 bales per week, and consists of 15,000 bales of East Indian, 5,000 bales of American, and 4,000 bales of the produce of other countries. The relative proportions of American and East Indian cotton will be considerably changed as time progresses, but the total of all kinds will probably remain about the same, until more ample supplies are placed at the command of the trade. Should the war continue long enough, and should the opening of the Southern ports by the Federals fail to renew the exports of cotton, the American fibre will shortly stand lowest in amount, as compared with the consumption of other descriptions. The growth of India is capable of supplying the place of American when the latter is absent; but the produce of the Southern States, when present in sufficient quantities, has no difficulty in keeping its short-stapled rival in a subordinate position. The cotton resources of India are practically unbounded; but the cotton-grower knows that should he send over to England a quantity of cotton equal in extent to the absent American supplies, he runs the risk of meeting his giant competitor, and being driven out of the market as an interloper. Hence the small import from India during the present year, and the fact that at the time we write there are only 190,000 bales of Surat cotton on the water for the port of Liverpool, against 290,000 bales at the corresponding period of last year. This may be traced almost solely to the idea prevalent a year ago, that the Transatlantic civil war would only be of short duration.

As it is, the consumption of cotton, at the rate of 24,000 bales per week for the home trade, and 8,000 bales per week for exporters, for the thirty-two weeks between now (May 23) and the end of the year, will require a supply of 1,024,000 bales. To meet this, we have 379,000 bales in stock, 700,000 bales may be expected from India, and 170,000 from the Brazils, Egypt, and other miscellaneous sources; besides this, it is calculated that we shall get on an average about 2,000 bales per week from different parts of the United States, or 64,000 bales in all. This would give a total supply of 1,300,000 bales, to meet a demand for 1,024,000 bales, thus leaving 276,000 bales on hand on the 1st January 1863.

Then, with respect to the condition of the hands in the manufacturing districts, we do not look for any further increase in the distress. Matters seem to have attained their worst phase in the middle of March, and from that date to the end of April the statistics of pauperism exhibit but slight variation.

The resources of the cotton districts have occasionally been much heavier taxed than at the present time; and the overseers do not express the slightest doubt of their ability to raise all the funds necessary to meet the requirements of the unemployed. The poor's-rate of Lancashire is very much lower than that of many other counties, and compares favorably with previous assessments within its own limits; besides which, the wealth of the country has increased amazingly during the past few years. The annual value of the property in the county and boroughs of Lancashire in 1856 was £7,298,000; in 1860 it was

£10,458,000! The improved condition of the people during the same period is shown by the facts, that whilst of the poor-rate levied in Salford ten years ago only 74 per cent was collected, in 1860 95 per cent was realized; and that for 83 per cent collected in Manchester in 1850, 88 per cent was obtained in 1860. At the present time the rate of assessment in Salford is 3s. in the pound; in 1860 it was 2s. 10d.; but in 1847 it was 7s. In Manchester the current rate is 3s. 4d.; in 1860 it was also 3s. 4d.; and in 1848, 6s. 8d. The value of the property rated in Salford, in 1847, was £149,701; and in 1860, £169,708. In Manchester, in 1848, the value was £647,568; and in 1860, £789,203. With such ample means at their disposal, the guardians are perfectly justified in declaring their ability of relief to be far from exhausted, and the public need not be afraid of the future.

But though Lancashire is fully competent to meet its own wants, still assistance ought to be rendered from other parts of the kingdom, for the stoppage of the cotton supplies is not the fault of Lancashire alone. The refusal on the part of the English government to interfere between North and South, for the purpose of putting an end to the war, is the policy of the nation, and it is not right, therefore, that a single section of the country should bear all the evil resulting from that policy, highly as we approve of the principles of non-intervention. The liberal reply made by the outside public, shows that the wealth of extra-Lancashire is most willing to contribute towards alleviating the distress of the county. Already large sums have been sent down from London, and subscriptions are forthcoming from other quarters.

COTTON IN ALGERIA.

An official pamphlet by M. ACHILLE FILLIAS, entitled "*Etat Actuel de l'Algérie*," has just been published by order of Marshal PELISSIER, Duc de Malakoff. It contains some interesting information on the prospects of Algeria as a cotton-growing country. Algeria, M. FILLIAS thinks, is destined to play a great part in the cotton trade at no distant period. Experiments which have been going on since 1844 show that the Georgian long-staple, as well as the Egyptian or Jumel, as it is called, and the Louisiana quality, may be easily acclimatised in the three provinces of Algeria. It is true that the tables he publishes on the subject show that the cultivation of cotton in that dependency is quite in its infancy. It cannot be denied, however, that there has been a progressive increase of production since 1851, when only 4,303 kilogrammes were gathered, while in 1861 we find the somewhat more respectable figure of 158,642 kilogrammes. The only difficulty Algerian planters still meet with, in their efforts to extend their trade, is the dearness of manual labor. On the other hand, the French government grants premiums to the growers both on the amount exported and on that sold to the government itself.

JOURNAL OF MINING, MANUFACTURES, AND ART.

1. THE SALT WELLS OF MICHIGAN. 2. LAKE SUPERIOR VS. CORNWALL.

THE SALT WELLS OF MICHIGAN.

The following on this subject we condense from an article in the *Western Railroad Gazette* :

On the 20th of June, 1797, the first leases were granted for the manufacture of salt at the Onondaga Springs, in New York, and since that time and to the close of the year 1860, 130,737,157 bushels had been produced. Within a few years past, a new and powerful rival to this, as it were, monopoly of production, has been created by the development of the saliferous rocks of the lower peninsula of Michigan, and throughout the West, more especially, the quality of the article there manufactured, is gradually working it into very general favor. Its quality is unsurpassed, either in chemical purity or preservative qualities. Fishermen engaged extensively in their business, among the various fisheries of Michigan, after giving it a thorough trial, unite in pronouncing it "more economical, (in quantity required,) safer and better than the Onondaga fine salt." And for butter it has been thoroughly tested, and pronounced not at all inferior to the famous Ashton salt.

The annual consumption of salt in the United States for the year 1859, was estimated at 52½ pounds *per capita*, or, in the aggregate, about 30,692,000 bushels. Of this amount not quite 50 per cent is of domestic manufacture—the balance being an imported article. For a series of nine years, the following have been the movements of this commodity at Chicago :

	Receipts.	Shipments.		Receipts.	Shipments.
1852. barrels	92,907	59,338	1857. barrels	209,746	99,918
1853.	86,309	38,785	1858.	333,988	191,279
1854.	176,526	91,534	1859.	316,897	250,467
1855.	170,633	107,993	1860.	223,018	164,409
1856.	184,834	82,601			

These figures will show at a glance the importance of the salt trade of the United States, and will make obvious at once why active measures should be taken to prove and develop all the true saliferous rocks within its borders.

If geological indications be not fallacious, Michigan has certainly the most magnificent salt basin upon the continent, east of the Mississippi. The basin extends from Grand Rapids, in Kent County, to Sanilac County and to an unknown distance toward the North. "Within this distance," says the State Geologist, "the area covered by the coal measures, may be taken as the area underlain by the saliferous strata of maximum productiveness." These strata are made up of a remarkable series of salt-bearing shales, with intercalated beds of gypsum and limestone, and with a maximum thickness, according to the authority above quoted, of 184 feet. None of the shales of this interesting series have been found to contain

organic remains, with the exception of some amount of comminuted carbonaceous matter. Besides this group of rocks the Onondaga salt group, (which in Michigan attains a thickness of only 37 feet, and which is, geologically speaking, much older than the salt group proper,) is thought to yield brine of a sufficient strength for manufacturing purposes.

The following wells are in operation throughout the State:

I. AT AND NEAR GRAND RAPIDS.

	Depth in feet
1. Grand Rapids Salt Manufacturing Company.....	410
2. Grand River " "	402
3. R. E. Butterworth "	500
4. Indian Mill Creek "	450
5. J. W. Windsor "	446
6. Taylor "	402

II. ON THE SAGINAW RIVER.

7. East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company, 1st well.....	669
8. East Saginaw " " 2d well.....	806
9. Saginaw City "	600
10. Hall, Gilbert & Co., "	350
11. Ward, Curtis & Co. "	560
12. Litchfield & Co., "	680
13. Portsmouth "	667
14. Bag City "	542

The first of these in the second division is manufacturing about one hundred barrels per diem.

The salt business of the Saginaw Valley was inaugurated by the East Saginaw Company. The brine yielded Dr. CHILTON of New York 1,416 grains of common salt in one wine pint. The well furnishes about 13,000 gallons of brine in 24 hours. Dr. C. H. POTTER, the Superintendent, thus describes the process of manufacture, employed at these works:

"We get a deposit of iron in our settling vats, first, by putting the brine into them heated, (running it through a heater,) and, second, by using on each 27,000 gallons a pailful of lime. We are trying experiments to settle with other materials. In the kettles we used alum for cleansing for a time, but recently, and since cold weather, we have used nothing. The chlorides can only be removed by bailing out the residuum, after say the 5th to the 8th drawing of salt, when the bitter water accumulates to such an extent as to act on the iron of the kettle, and rust the brine and the salt. This course, of throwing out the bitter water, is adopted in Kenawha, Virginia, and Pomeroy, Ohio, where the brine resembles ours in chemical composition, and though an expensive one in loss of brine, seems the only one that is practicable. * * * The impurities remaining in our salt, after having been drawn from the kettles, are removed by drainage, being liquid almost entirely. This thorough drainage is the essential point in our manufacture."

The Superintendent of the Geological Survey of Michigan, in his first biennial report, makes the following estimate of the cost of production of one barrel of salt at Saginaw:

Fuel, hard and soft wood equally mixed.....	.155
Labor of six men, at \$1 per day.....	.150
Barrel of superior quality .....	.270
Packing.....	.025
Interest at 10 per cent on cost of boring.....	.104
Wear and tear at 5 per cent.....	.052
 Total.....	 .756

Aside from the cost of superintendence and incidentals, it does not appear how the aggregate can be materially increased, when the business is once fairly established. At the same time it must be admitted that is rather early in the history of an enterprise to venture upon calculations as to the ultimate minimum cost of the manufacture. As an existing fact, it should be borne in mind that, aside from the great expense attending the commencement of any manufacture, some new and economical chemical process for getting rid of the troublesome chloride of calcium, which exists in all brines, may be discovered, which will materially lessen the cost of production. The manufacture of salt in the State of Michigan is still in its infancy, and a most powerful competition is arrayed against it. Under such existing circumstances, the interest needs protection and assistance from the State, other than the present bounty upon the manufacture of salt. The most powerful incentive which could be given to its rapid progressive development, would be the discovery of some cheap method of getting rid of the annoying chloride of calcium, and this should not be left to the chances of private individual enterprise, but to the subject of research by competent parties appointed by the State.

LAKE SUPERIOR VS. CORNWALL.

The *Lake Superior Journal* gives the comparative statement of the product of ingot copper from the mines of Cornwall, England, and Lake Superior, taken from the report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on Mines and Mining of the last Legislature :

PRODUCT OF THE CORNWALL COPPER MINES.

	Tons.		Tons.
1771.....	3,438	1822.....	7,757
1786.....	4,102	1857.....	13,644
1802.....	5,195	1858.....	13,255
1808.....	6,498	1859.....	13,245
1817.....	7,272	1860.....	13,212

PRODUCT OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.

In 1855, 910 pounds.

	Tons.		Tons.
1846.....	20	1854.....	1,611
1847.....	167	1855.....	5,237
1848.....	361	1856.....	4,008
1849.....	527	1857.....	4,031
1850.....	448	1858.....	4,031
1851.....	610	1859.....	4,071
1852.....	1,017	1860.....	5,440
1853.....	2,000	1861.....	7,450

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

PAUPERS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND—1851 TO 1860.

A WRITER in the *Journal of the Statistical Society of London* furnishes us with some interesting data respecting pauperism in the United Kingdom, from which we have prepared the following:

The average population of the United Kingdom, during the ten years terminating in 1860, was 28,104,000; the average of the annual enumerations of paupers was 1,109,275 or 3.9 per cent. In England the population was 18,901,000; the paupers 892,671 or 4.7 per cent; in Scotland the population was 3,009,000,* the paupers 120,624 or 4.0 per cent; and in Ireland the population being 6,193,000; the paupers were 95,880 or 1.5 per cent. Thus the relative proportion on the population, was in England, 47; Scotland, 40; and, in Ireland, 15.

English pauperism is a time-honored institution, the growth of nearly three centuries; and Scotland, under its amended Poor Law, appears emulous of attaining to a scale of relief, which may pass unrebuked, by the side of the English expenditure. Ireland has been disburthened of its superfluous population by emigration. At the same time, it has been the good fortune of that country to have had its poor laws inaugurated and supervised by public servants, who were familiar with the English machinery; and who were well acquainted with the evils of a deep-rooted pauperism; and, with the practical benefits which the amendment of the poor laws in 1834 had conferred upon English rate-payers, and English laborers. The decline of Irish pauperism is still more remarkable, when we collate the numbers relieved in 1851 with those of 1860. In the former year the total was 226,452; and in the latter, 43,272. But, the pressure in Ireland, though great in 1851, was far below that experienced in the three previous years. The *maximum* of pauperism was attained in July, 1849, when 1,005,800, or 221,583 in-door, and 784,307 out door paupers were relieved.

In the practical management of the poor laws, the economists and the reformers have, with reason, regarded the system of "out-door relief" with great disfavor. This arises from two causes: one is the difficulty of testing the applicant's destitution; and the other, the fear that the rates may be diverted, in the hands of the employers of labor, to the depression of wages. A large ratio of out-door relief is regarded as the surest index of a badly managed Union, or Parish. In respect of Scotland the reports do not usually discriminate the in-door from the out-door paupers; this information, however, is given for 1859. The following comparison is therefore limited to that year:

* This estimate of the average of the Scotch population for the decennium, was made before the census of 1861 was published; it gives a higher figure than that enumeration warrants—consequently the ratio of pauperism, and the rate per head for relief, as represented in this paper, are somewhat lower for Scotland than they should be.

CENSUS OF PAUPERS, 1859.

	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
England and Wales.....	121,232	744,214	865,446
Scotland	8,678	113,335	122,013
Ireland	40,369	1,248	41,617

Thus it appears that for one in-door pauper, England relieved 6.1 out-door; Scotland 13.1, and Ireland 0.03. Out-door relief was nearly extinct in the latter country.

As regards able-bodied pauperism, a comparison can only be made between England and Ireland, because the "able-bodied," as such, have no legal claim to relief in Scotland. According to the latest returns, there were in England, 132,120 adult able-bodied paupers; and in Ireland, of the same class, 7,927 only. These figures give a percentage on the population of .66 for the former, and .13 for the latter country; that is, as *five to one*. In this class the women are, in both countries, three times as numerous as the men. England, which has workhouse room for 218,000 inmates, does not use *one-thirteenth* part of it for the reception of adult able-bodied paupers; on the other hand, Ireland relieves *all* of that class in the workhouse; England gives out-door relief to *seven* adult able-bodied paupers, in respect of *one* in-door.

The remarkable contrast which Ireland offers to Scotland, has been commented upon in the Scotch Poor Law Reports, where the Scotch pauperism has been collated with that of Ulster and Connaught. The Scotch expenditure of relief has also been compared, by the Scotch Board, with the corresponding outlay in the northern and north-western divisions of England. Those districts of Ireland and of England were selected for comparison with Scotland, as affording great similarity, in their respective circumstances, apart from the existence of pauperism.

"In Scotland," observe the Commissioners, "out-door relief is the rule—relief in the poorhouse the exception—of 119,453 persons receiving relief in Scotland on the 14th May, 1857, only about 6,000, or little more than 1 in 20 of their number, were in poorhouses. Of 53,331 persons receiving relief at the same time in Ireland, only 944 received out-door relief, 52,387 were inmates of the workhouses. In Ireland relief in the workhouse, and only in the workhouse, is the rule—out-door relief the rare and special exception. To this broad difference in the conditions upon which relief can be obtained it is probable that the vast disparity in the ratio of pauperism to population ought mainly to be attributed."* The Commissioners further remark, that of the Irish population resident in Scotland, 1 in 13 is a pauper; but, that in Ireland, exclusive of the able-bodied, this class having no claim to relief in Scotland, the ratio is 1 in 274. It is unfortunate that a similar comparison cannot be made between the Irish at home, and the Irish in England.

The Scotch Commissioners return to the subject of this startling disparity, in their subsequent report. Their observations are so important, and bear so immediately upon the facts, that I cannot refrain from quoting the passage. "There are thus," they state, "in any given number of the population, more than 12 paupers in the Highland counties for every

* Thirteenth Annual Report of the Scotch Poor Law Board, p. 7.

1 pauper in Ulster and Connaught. For so vast a disparity there must be causes that are intelligible. * * * * * Ten years ago it did not exist, and we must seek its causes in the changes that have taken place since that time. In the years from 1846 to 1849, the avidity to obtain eleemosynary aid was at least as great as general, and led to quite as many and as ingenious devices to secure it in Ireland as in the Highlands. The tendency to rely upon that description of assistance, though attempts were made to guard it by careful scrutiny, and the labor test was not checked in Ireland until the workhouse was available. The cruelty of resorting to that mode of relief was then denounced in terms of unmeasured severity; but those who look not to present popularity, but to the permanent welfare of the people, persevered; and it may be doubted whether there is now to be found one sincere friend of the laboring classes in Ireland who has intelligently considered the subject, and who believes that the industry, the self-reliance, and the power of self-maintenance now exhibited by the people of Ireland could have been developed as it has been in the last ten years if out-door relief had then been as easily obtained as it now is in the Highlands of Scotland; or who doubts that the people of Ireland have gained far more by this development than they could have gained by a system of out-door relief, which repressed the growth of those qualities and habits!"*

Those who are unacquainted with the subject of Scotch pauperism, will be surprised to find the degradation to which the population of the Highlands has sunk, in the course of a few years, under the blighting influence of an indiscriminate system of out-door relief. Strong evidence of the demoralizing effects of untested relief in that district, was given by Mr. BRISCOE to the Irish Poor Relief Committee of last session.

Mr. BRISCOE is officially connected with the Scotch Board, as general superintendent of the poor; and in that capacity has visited 10,000 registered poor (paupers,) or heads of families, at their own houses. He gave the committee a very long list of persons, who were improperly relieved; forcibly suggesting the abuses of the unreformed English poor laws; and, subsequently, to the question—"Then, the effect of this out-door relief has been very demoralizing, and has broken down the spirit of independence?" made this remarkable answer: "Not the least doubt about it; it has deteriorated to a considerable extent truth, industry, morality, self-respect, self-reliance, the natural affections, and independence of character; it appears as if the whole of the humbler classes had completely changed character; there is no shame whatever now in demanding relief, even among some of higher station. The state of things in the Highlands of Scotland is perfectly deplorable, and every person admits it."[†]

The rapid increase in the pauperism of Scotland is clearly due to the insufficient workhouse test of that country. It vividly recalls to mind a passage in Mr. TWISTLETON's dissent from the Report of her Majesty's Commissioners appointed in 1843 to inquire "into the administration and practical operation of the Poor Laws of Scotland." Mr. TWISTLETON was one of the Commissioner; and he brought to the consideration of the subject great knowledge of the actual working of the English Poor

* Fourteenth Report of Scotch Poor Law Board, p. 21.

† Report on Poor Relief, (Ireland) House of Commons, 1861, p. 369.

Laws. Mr. TWISTLETON's "Reasons of Dissent" are drawn up in eight Paragraphs. The following words form part of the sixth :—"But while I admit that the arrangement of various details may be safely vested in the managers of the poor in each particular town, it is my opinion that the *principles* of dealing with a subject so difficult as that of administering relief, should be settled by the more enlarged wisdom of Parliament. And a matter of such importance as the erection of poorhouses ought not to be dependent either on the honest judgment, or possible caprice, partial knowledge, or narrow views of accidental majorities in particular localities."*

After seventeen years' administration of their amended poor laws, the Scotch authorities have left four-fifth of their parishes unprovided with poorhouses. But, it is necessary to add, that the Commissioners anticipate an increase in the number, as seventy-seven parishes are taking steps to build new poorhouses. We add the following interesting tables :

STATEMENT OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAUPERS RELIEVED, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, ON ONE DAY, IN EACH OF THE TEN YEARS, 1851 TO 1860, WITH THE RATIO OF PAUPERISM TO THE ESTIMATED POPULATION.

Years.	England and Wales.				Scotland.	
	In-door paupers.	Out-door paupers.	Total.†	Per et.	In-door and out-door.	Per et.
1851	114,367	826,948	941,315	5.3	122,416	4.2
1852	111,323	804,352	915,675	5.0	117,693	4.0
1853	110,148	776,214	886,362	4.8	117,535	4.0
1854	111,635	752,982	864,617	4.6	120,626	4.1
1855	121,400	776,286	897,686	4.8	121,770	4.1
1856	124,879	792,205	917,084	4.8	121,522	4.0
1857	122,845	762,163	885,010	4.6	119,569	5.9
1858	122,613	786,287	908,886	4.7	123,191	4.0
1859	121,232	744,214	865,446	4.4	122,013	3.9
1860	113,507	731,126	844,633	4.3	120,906	4.0
Average.....	117,395	775,276	892,671	4.7	120,724	4.0
Ireland.						
Years.	In-door paupers.	Out-door paupers.	Total.‡	Per et.	In-door and out-door.	Per et.
1851.....	217,949	8,503	226,452	3.5	1,290,183	4.7
1852.....	167,372	3,225	170,597	2.6	1,203,965	4.4
1853.....	130,047	3,003	133,050	2.1	1,136,947	4.1
1854.....	95,922	1,622	97,544	1.5	1,082,787	3.9
1855.....	79,747	3,273	83,020	1.3	1,102,476	3.9
1856.....	63,477	876	64,353	1.0	1,102,959	3.9
1857.....	50,877	967	51,844	0.9	1,056,423	3.7
1858.....	45,781	1,271	47,052	0.8	1,079,129	3.8
1859.....	40,369	1,248	41,617	0.7	1,029,076	3.6
1860.....	41,271	2,001	43,272	0.7	1,008,811	3.5
Average.....	93,281	2,599	95,880	1.5	1,109,275	3.9

* Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners on Scotch Poor Laws, p. 66, 1844.

† England and Wales, exclusive of county and burrough pauper lunatics; this class has averaged latterly about 1,700.

‡ Ireland, exclusive of pauper lunatics maintained by the county cess; in 1857 this class was returned as 3,824.

STATEMENT OF SUMS EXPENDED IN RELIEF TO THE POOR IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN THE TEN YEARS FROM 1851-60; AND OF THE RATE PER HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.

Years.	England and Wales.			Scotland*.		
	Population.†	Relief to the poor.	Rate pr. head.	Population.	Relief to the poor.	Rate pr. head.
1851...	17,927,609	£4,962,704	5s 6½d	2,888,742	£524,033	3s 7½d
1852...	18,205,000	4,897,685	5 4½	2,916,000	522,209	3 7
1853...	18,402,000	4,939,064	5 4½	2,942,000	530,984	3 7½
1854...	18,617,000	5,282,853	5 8	2,963,000	562,888	3 9½
1855...	18,840,000	5,890,041	6 3	2,996,000	595,140	4 0
1856...	19,043,000	6,004,244	6 3½	3,023,000	619,196	4 1
1857...	19,207,000	5,898,756	6 1½	3,050,000	627,512	4 1½
1858...	19,361,000	5,878,542	6 3	3,077,000	633,533	4 1½
1859...	19,578,000	5,558,689	5 8½	3,103,000	637,612	4 2
1860...	19,837,000	5,454,964	5 6	3,130,000	654,527	4 2
Average.	18,901,761	54,767,542	5 9½	3,009,474	5,917,634	3 11½
Years.	Ireland.‡			United Kingdom.		
	Population.	Relief to the poor.	Rate pr. head.	Population.	Relief to the poor.	Rate pr. head.
1851...	6,552,386	£1,141,647	3s 5½d	27,368,737	£6,628,384	4s 10d
1852...	6,474,000	883,268	2 8½	27,595,000	6,303,162	4 5
1853...	6,396,000	785,718	2 5½	27,740,000	6,255,766	4 6
1854...	6,318,000	760,153	2 4½	27,904,000	6,605,894	4 8½
1855...	6,240,000	685,259	2 2½	28,076,000	7,170,440	5 1
1856...	6,162,000	576,390	1 10½	28,228,000	7,199,830	5 3
1857...	6,844,000	498,889	1 7½	28,341,000	7,025,157	5 11½
1858...	6,006,000	457,178	1 6½	28,444,000	6,969,253	4 10½
1859...	5,928,000	413,712	1 4½	28,609,000	6,620,013	4 7½
1860...	5,850,000	454,531	1 6½	28,817,000	6,564,022	4 6½
Average.	6,193,038	6,656,745	2 1½	28,104,273	67,341,921	4 9½

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths in England and Wales began on the 1st of July, 1827. By the end of last year, six months short of a quarter of a century, this astounding number of names had been registered and transmitted to Somerset House :

Persons married.....	7,086,700
Births.....	14,278,790
Deaths.....	9,605,536
Total.....	30,791,026

* The expenditure of Scotland, as here given, is less by the "law expenses" and the cost of "general sanitary measures;" the corresponding items are excluded from the English returns.

† Estimated for 1852 to 1860, by the Board of Supervision; it is in excess of the truth, for the actual census of 1861 gives 3,061,251 as the number at the present time.

‡ The decrease in the population of Ireland has been assumed to follow at the same rate for each year.

THE BOOK TRADE.

The Golden Hour. By MONCURE D. CONWAY, author of "*The Rejected Stone.*"
Boston: TRICKNOR & FIELDS. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO.

This is a volume of considerable power, intensely anti-slavery, and well worth reading; for everything that can be said in favor of immediate and general emancipation is said here, and said well. There are admirable passages in the book, but it is spoilt as a whole by the bursts of personal prejudice which are scattered thickly through it. Animosity is *not* argument; indeed it repels conviction, and neutralizes the most eloquent appeal; the least appearance of prejudice in the assertions of an author or orator, arouses the contrary prejudice in the mind of every hearer, and entirely overthrows the end which might be accomplished by dispassionate, courteous reasoning. Of Mr. CONWAY's charges and insinuations against General McCLELLAN we say nothing, as they are too unmanly and ignoble to permit of refutation. These, with many other abusive portions, must be utterly expunged, before the book can even receive the attention which its decided merits have a right to demand.

The Flirt; or, Passages in the Life of a Fashionable Young Lady. By MRS. GREY, author of "*The Gambler's Wife," "The Duke and Cousin," &c., &c.*" Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. Price 50 cents.

Mrs. GREY has done an injustice to her work by giving it so very frivolous a name; one would suppose it to be the lightest and gayest of foolish fictions, when it is in fact a sober story, with a very sad moral, because a true one. The plot is interesting and the characters good.

The Works of Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, &c., &c. Collected and Edited by JAMES SPEDDING, ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS, and DOUGLAS DENON HEATH. Volume Fourth. Boston: BROWN & TAGGARD.

We have the pleasure of announcing the publication of another volume of this valuable work, from the press of Messrs. BROWN and TAGGARD. We have spoken so frequently of the worth of this edition, and of the fine style in which it is issued, that it would be mere repetition to comment again upon them. The present volume will probably prove of more general interest than some of its all-latin predecessors, as a large portion of it, (the Natural History,) is written in English, in BACON'S own quaint and charming style.

1. *A Life's Secret; a Story of Woman's Revenge.* By MRS. HENRY WOOD, author of "*The Channings," "Earls' Heirs," "East Lynne," &c., &c.*" Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. Price 50 cents.

2. *The Channings.* A Domestic Novel of Real Life. By the same. Price 50 cents.

Mrs. Wood has already achieved for herself a reputation as one of the best of sensation novelists; as such, she must of course rank far below those authors whose claims to fame, rest upon their excellence of style, their strength of thought or their accurate delineation of character. In her own province however, which belongs

strictly to the creation and development of plot, she is among the first. There is always a well-kept mystery in her works, skilfully worked out, and generally very sad. In the "Life's Secret," for instance, where very worthy people are kept very wretched from the beginning to the end, the cause of all their woe is so utterly needless, that we think the majority of readers will be more pained than pleased by the perusal of it. The "Channings" is a different sort of book, having a great deal to say about boy life in a Cathedral town, and will probably be more generally liked than the former.

The Indian Scout; or, Life on the Frontier. By GUSTAVE AIMARD, author of "*The Flower of the Prairie*," "*The Trail Hunter*," "*The Gold Seekers*," &c., &c. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. Price 50 cents.

This is a story of Indian and Mexican life on the prairies, and is full of wild adventures. It is said that AIMARD has lived for years among the savages, as the adopted son of a very powerful Indian tribe; that he has been through every phase of prairie life, having been in turn, hunter, trapper, squatter, gold-seeker, warrior, guide, and scout. If this be true, his narratives should have a zest and vigor that nothing less than personal experience could give them.

Love's Labor Won. By MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, author of "*The Lost Heiress*," "*The Missing Bride*," "*The Curse of Clifton*," &c., &c. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. Price, paper, \$1 00; in cloth, \$1 25.

We consider this as the best of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH's recent productions. The story hinges upon an unfortunate clandestine marriage, which involves the heroine in a series of distressing embarrassments. Such an affair, must of course, produce in a romance, as in real life, at the least, confusion, mystery, and suspicion, if not worse results. The plot is exceedingly interesting, and the characters, particularly those of MARGUERITE, HELMSTEDT, and CORNELIA very vivid and life-like. The whole story is a startling picture of the lifelong misery entailed upon the participants in one deliberate act of folly and deception, and is as instructive morally, as it is entertaining.

The Two Prima Donnas; a Novel of Real Life. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, author of "*The Seven Sons of Mammon*," "*Twice Round the Clock*," &c., &c. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. Price 25 cents.

Mr. SALA is already well known as a very entertaining writer, and the present work will tend to confirm this reputation. It is a very pretty story, simple in plot, but cleverly told. If the book had no other merit, it would be worth while to read it, for the sole purpose of making the acquaintance of the childlike and charming old Abbé Guillemot.

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CONTENTS OF No. II., VOL. XLVII.

ART.	PAGE.
I. TOBACCO: HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL, DIPLOMATIC, AND LITERARY. No. II.	113
II. THE ANTI-PETROLEUM MANIA.	127
III. CHINA: Its International Relations—Its Resources—Its Rebellion and its Future.	128
IV. PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN MINNESOTA. By J. A. WHEELOCK.	138
V. DISTILLATION OF PETROLEUM	147

COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE AND REVIEW.

Change in Business—Government Paper—New Tariff—Advance in Prices—Army Pay—Effect on Trade—Imports at New York—Entries for Consumption—Rise in Sterling—Exports for New York—Domestic Produce—Specie Movement—Demand for Export—Hoards—Rates of Bills—Cost of Export—California—United States Stocks—Silver—Stamps—Paper Currency—Silver Coinage—Amount of Paper—Government Interest—Tax Law—Government Revenue—Excise Law—Operation of—Inflation began—Rise in Prices—Law of Finance.....	151
VI. THE NEW TARIFF BILL	157

JOURNAL OF INSURANCE.

1. Marine Losses for Four Years. 2. Report on Marine Insurance, for the year 1861. 3. Marine Losses for May and June..... 175

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND BOARDS OF TRADE.

1. Philadelphia Board of Trade—European Line of Steamers. 2. Buffalo Board of Trade—Dedication of their New Rooms. 3. Iron Trade Meeting..... 180

JOURNAL OF BANKING, CURRENCY, AND FINANCE.

1. City Weekly Bank Returns, New York Banks, Philadelphia Banks, Boston Banks, Providence Banks. 2. Weekly Statement Bank of England.... 188

THE COTTON QUESTION.

1. Cultivation of Cotton in India—Debate in House of Commons. 2. Cultivation of Cotton in Queensland and Jamaica. 3. Stock of Cotton in Europe. 4. The Supply will Equal the Consumption. 5. Cotton in Algeria..... 191

JOURNAL OF MINING, MANUFACTURES, AND ART.

1. The Salt Wells of Michigan. 2. Lake Superior *vs.* Cornwall..... 197

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

1. Paupers in England, Scotland, and Ireland—1851 to 1860. 2. Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales..... 200

THE BOOK TRADE.

Notices of New Publications in the United States..... 205